

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CORROBORATING LIKELIHOODS.

THE charge which, last week, we laid at the door of the Whig Government, is believed by "one of our contemporaries" to be nothing more than an imposition practised upon our credulity. Whence we derived our information is a question which, as all must see, it is much easier to ask than to answer. It is not very likely that we should be left at liberty to point out to the public the precise channel by which the intelligence reached us. All that we can do in the case is, to reiterate our implicit faith in its trustworthiness, leaving those who hold the Whigs to be "incapable of such baseness" to the quiet enjoyment of their charitable opinions.

It may be proper, however, to guard ourselves from being misunderstood. When we speak of the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Ireland as the design of the present Administration, to be kept in abeyance until after the general election, and immediately afterward to be carried into execution, we do not mean that the affair has yet taken the fixed shape of a Cabinet resolution. There may be mutual understanding where there is no written record—binding negotiations where nothing is committed to paper—alliances contracted, of the terms or even the existence of which no palpable evidence can be given. It is not necessary for us, in order to prove the charge we have adduced, to prove it against every individual of whom the Government is composed. If it be a fact that the leaders of the different political sections by which the Whig administration is to be supported have arrived at an agreement sufficiently definite to become the basis for immediate compromise, it matters nothing that the assent of subordinates has not yet been either asked or given. What we intend to affirm is this—that the Whigs are now receiving support for which payment is hereafter to be made—that the conditions are thoroughly understood on all sides—and that official honour, as well as personal conviction, is pledged to the course we have said to be determined on.

They who will keep their eyes open, and who will notice as well as see, may discover plenty of materials in corroboration of this charge. Who can have observed the recent tactics of O'Connell—the Dungarvon election—the split of parties in Conciliation-hall—the known adherence of the priesthood to the Liberator—his silence for some time past on the superiority of the voluntary principle, and his all but avowed alliance with the Whigs—without being satisfied that he and Lord John Russell have shaken hands, or glanced recognition, over a policy vastly more important than can be involved in the relation of landlord and tenant? How comes it that Ireland, "the chief difficulty" of every cabinet, and made such, according to the emphatic declarations of almost every member of the existing Administration, by the anomaly and injustice of her church establishment, can now be managed without even an attempt to mitigate the "nuisance"? Upon what probable ground can O'Connell, Sheil, Wyse, and Ward, assent, without a word of protest, to the public adjournment of the church question *sine die*, for the sake merely of social reforms which have not yet seen the light? Is there nothing suspicious in the apparent carelessness with which what has been the bone of contention for many long years is now resigned, and seemingly without regret? And when Lord John Russell, the other night, declared his conviction that the abolition of the Protestant establishment in Ireland would be a most disastrous and fatal policy, is it not strange that no flaming forth of Irish patriotism followed upon the tossing of this firebrand amongst combustibles? All this is intelligible enough upon the hypothesis of the substantial truth of our charge—upon any other it is an inexplicable mystery.

But the Whigs, we are told, are incapable of the

baseness implied in the policy we have marked as theirs. Perhaps they have become so—perhaps, also, they have very different notions of what constitutes baseness than those entertained by some of their present admirers. Give Lord John Russell a seven years' lease of office, by returning him a working Parliamentary majority, and how long, is it supposed, would he be deterred from working out his favourite policy, by a consciousness that he was taking the country by surprise? Did the Whigs deem it necessary to inform the constituencies that the first measure of the Reform Parliament would be a coercion bill for Ireland? Was it not immediately after the election of 1838, that we were told with offensive plainness that the object of Whig statesmen in framing the new constitution was to give a preponderance in the House of Commons to the landed interests? Who proposed to consult the electors on the Maynooth bill, involving, as it was admitted to do, in principle, the establishment of the Roman Catholic priesthood? Did the Whigs? Did they not, on the contrary, treat the expression of public opinion on the question with haughty contempt, and characterise it as "the bray of Exeter-hall"? Shall we not be told, as we have been before, that the decision of Parliament is the legitimate expression of the nation's will, and that out-door opposition is merely the temporary ebullition of excited feeling? "Once bit, twice shy." For our own parts, we see no reason in the past for regarding "unparalleled baseness" as an insurmountable obstacle in the path of modern statesmen, and what Sir Robert Peel has done for the Protectionists, Lord John Russell may as probably do for the less united, and therefore less powerful, body of religionists by and by.

The morality of the Cabinet, however, on this question, may easily be tested. Lord John Russell announces that he can see no reason for mooting the question of endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland, until the temper of the people is more favourable for his purpose. Well! How does he intend to gauge their temper? Will he give the nation assurance that he will be no party to the attempt, until the constituencies of the empire have been summoned to pronounce an opinion upon the policy? Try him! See whether he does not reserve to himself the right of deciding when the proper hour for action is come!

Our object, however, in giving to the public the intelligence communicated to us, was not to excite an outcry against the Whigs. We take them to be about upon a par with politicians in general—neither better nor worse. But we were, and are, extremely anxious that the country should not go to the next general election under the benumbing influence of a false security. Were there less reason than we believe there is for accepting as correct our statement of Ministerial purposes, there remains more than enough for instant preparation, and decisive resolve. No man of ordinary reflection, we apprehend, can expect the Irish Church question to be kept in abeyance for seven years to come. No attempt to settle it can be looked for from any of our leading statesmen, which does not involve the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. And few, we should suppose, are so confident of fair-play for the country, as to calculate upon an express appeal to the constituencies on the contemplated policy, if the Legislature, for the time being, be found to favour it. The next general election, therefore, will determine the point. The silence of the people will be taken by all political parties to signify consent. "Forewarned is forearmed." All events point in the same direction. All probabilities reiterate the same solemn monition. If we really mean to save our country from the burden of another church establishment, and to rescue Christianity from another blot of reproach, we must be instantly astir, organising electoral committees, selecting parliamentary candidates, and getting all in readiness to fight the battle of truth, freedom, and religion, in the registration courts, and at the several poll-booths.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference for 1846 commenced its sittings at Bristol on Wednesday last. The devotional services were conducted by the President (Mr. Stanley), Mr. Reece, and Dr. Dixon. For several days previous to the meeting of the Conference, the preparatory committees held their meetings, at which several interesting facts were detailed. We extract one or two of the more important from the *Watchman*:—

The income of the United Chapel and Education Fund was reported at £5,392, of which one-half is appropriated to

the Education Fund. This amount shows an increase of about £200. A number of applications for the relief of embarrassed Trustees were then considered in detail, and various grants made. One hundred and forty-one applications for permission to erect or enlarge chapels and school-rooms, have been forwarded to the Building Committee during the year—of these eighty-nine have been acceded to, on certain conditions. If these conditions be observed, nearly three-fourths of the outlay will be raised, and an income realised which will not only defray the current expenses, but ultimately liquidate the debt. It is gratifying to add, that a report was presented of the completion of 104 erections during the year, and was, on the whole, satisfactory. From these erections, an income is expected of upwards of £1,000, which, if realised, must speedily free the whole from incumbrance. A report was then presented of twenty-one chapels which, it has been ascertained, have been built during the year, without the consent of the Building Committee. Referred to the Conference for its adjudication.

A resolution was adopted, to be submitted to the Conference, to secure a complete series of model plans for the use of the Building Committee, and the guidance of parties intending to erect chapels in future years.

The General Committee on Education met on Monday morning, the President in the chair. We quote the following from the *Watchman*:—

In a brief report it was stated that thirty male and eight female teachers had been sent out by the committee during the year, and that, at present, forty were in the course of training. The committee experienced—in common with other educational institutions—great difficulty from the want of suitable candidates, which, however, they hope, will not long continue. Hints given in high quarters, and with no uncertain sound, as to the probability of a renewed attempt on the part of the Government to deal with the question of general education, whilst they might be considered as a tacit rebuke upon the various religious bodies for being more swift to promise than to perform, ought certainly to be regarded as furnishing a powerful reason for the utmost zeal and diligence during the brief interval which might yet remain for solitary and independent operation. "If (said the committee in conclusion) in the career on which we have entered we are to be overtaken—and, if may be over-ridden—by some general and absorbing scheme of education, let us, at all events, be found in a position which shall be creditable to us, both as to the progress we have made, and the rate at which we are proceeding."

Mr. FENGELLY, in answer to various inquiries, gave the following particulars. The number of Sunday Schools, in May last, was 4,106,—increase 93; the total number of Sunday school scholars was 436,299,—increase 18,396. Not less than 121,798 children in the Sunday schools also attend some day school, showing that if day schools were generally established, little effort would be required to secure a large attendance. Returns had been obtained of the number of children who attended select classes, or were under special training for church-membership, and these were found to amount to 11,763. Of teachers, there were 80,998,—and out of this number 55,191 were members of society. The annual cost of the Sunday schools last year was £25,074 7s. 9d. As to the Week-day and Infant-schools, there were, in May, 370,—increase 38. The number of children in them was 34,285,—increase 3,599. In charge of these schools were 230 masters and 133 mistresses. The cost of these schools was £22,322 5s. 2d.—showing that the Wesleyan body was now expending about £47,000 annually, in the cause of religious education. During the last year, 81 new week-day schools had been established, containing 6,061 children; and for these 32 teachers had been trained under the direction of the committee; several of the other teachers had also been trained at different Normal institutions; but he regretted to say, that in several instances teachers had been engaged by the local committees who had not received any previous training for that important work.

Mr. S. R. HALL, one of the treasurers, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the contributions towards the proposed sum of £20,000 had been £16,119 11s. 5d., and the general collection £4,439 13s. 1d., making £20,559 7s. 6d. Deducting £329 for local expenses, the aggregate receipts had been £20,229 8s. Some of the promised contributions were yet unpaid, and it was probable that the sum of £21,000 would be actually realised. The grants during the year had been £1,099. It appeared there was at present at the disposal of the committee £5,000 per annum, and the balance of the present year would be reserved to meet applications for grants for the outfit of new schools.

At an adjourned meeting, in the evening, a long discussion took place, chiefly on the establishment of a Normal school and the formation of catechetical classes in London. Resolutions were passed, expressing satisfaction at the realisation of the sum expected for education up to this time, viz., £20,000—urging the importance of training suitable masters and mistresses for schools, and recommending the application of money by the Committee to the erection of a Normal school in London—recommending still more vigorous efforts in all parts of the kingdom where vigour had not yet been shown, to obtain the opening of day schools—suggesting that, if a committee should be appointed by the Conference to prepare designs for chapels, it might, also, prepare designs for schools—and thanking the various members of the Educational Committee for their exertions during the past year.

At the meeting of the Conference on Wednesday, the first business was the election of ministers to supply vacancies in the "hundred," as the legal conference is called. There was only one election by the Conference at large, the remainder (J. Goodwin, G. H. Rowe, J. B. Holroyd, R. Moody, and W. Barker, sen.) being admitted by seniority. This gave rise to a contest. Dr. Newton nominated Mr. Robert Young, and Mr.

Joseph Fowler, in a very characteristic speech, nominated Dr. Beaumont. Mr. William Vevers nominated Mr. Jonathan Crowther. The votes were then taken, when there appeared—

For Mr. Crowther	22
For Mr. Young	59
For Dr. Beaumont	157

"The Hundred" having confirmed the decision of the Conference, Dr. Beaumont was declared duly elected amid the warm and animated applause of his friends.

This election (says the correspondent of the *Patriot*) will give great satisfaction to thousands of Wesleyans who have regretted the existence of a policy that has excluded this eminent and truly liberal-minded minister from a distinction which has been given to men who, in some instances, as they have been his juniors by age, so have not been his superiors in mental and sanctified powers. He is one of that class of men whom it requires no prophetic powers to affirm that they will not be always kept down. Dr. Beaumont is well known in the connexion as a powerful preacher and an eloquent platform speaker. He was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, and is related by marriage to the family of the late Dr. Robert Morrison. One of his daughters was lately married to the Rev. William Charles Milne, now on his way to the station of the London Missionary Society at Hong Kong.

The next business was the election of a president for the ensuing year. On this subject a contest was expected. The Conservative portion of the Conference would, it was thought, support Dr. Jackson, whilst the Liberals were determined to nominate Mr. W. Atherton, of Liverpool. Prior to the election, however, Dr. Bunting addressed the Conference, stating that it was important that they should be unanimous, if possible—that it was evidently the general wish that Mr. Atherton should be chosen—and that, although he did not coincide in that view, he and his friends (meaning the various ex-presidents on the platform) should so defer to the wishes of the majority that they should give their votes to him on whom the majority had fixed their attention. Mr. Atherton was accordingly elected by an almost unanimous vote. This decision was approved by the legal hundred, without a single dissident. The president elect was warmly greeted by the ex-president and other ministers on the platform.

Dr. Newton was appointed secretary.

There is (says the authority above quoted) a great change in the spirit of the Conference. This is acknowledged even by those who regret it. It is thought that Dr. Bunting's speech, designed, as it was, to give the appearance of Mr. Atherton's election resulting from his co-operation, did not really make a difference of twenty votes. He and his friends gave up their man because they could not keep him. The principle of re-election to the office has received a heavy, if not a death, blow; and Dr. Beaumont's election into the Hundred is a great step in advance. The new President is a Whig, an eminent preacher, a sound theologian, a considerable wit, and a noted votary of the weed. He is father of Mr. Atherton, the barrister, on the northern circuit.

We abridge the following from the *Patriot's* report:—At the evening sitting, which commenced at five o'clock, the ex-President formally delivered up the keys and seal of office to his successor, Mr. W. Atherton. A motion of thanks to the ex-President for his faithful and able conduct as President was moved by Mr. R. Waddy, and seconded by a eulogistic speech by Dr. Bunting. It was supported by Dr. Beaumont, who expressed a hope that henceforth Presidents would be elected on this principle. Thanks to the Secretary and other officials of the Conference were voted and acknowledged. Several notices of motions were given. The remainder of the session, which closed at half-past eight o'clock, was occupied in ascertaining what probationers, having travelled four years, are this Conference to be received into full connexion, and what probationers still remain upon trial.

On Thursday, Mr. WILLIAM H. RULE, late missionary at Gibraltar, gave notice of a motion, that the Conference shall take into consideration the power now possessed by the editor and the sub-editor to repress, upon their own authority, what publications they please. "It is," remarked Mr. Rule, "an infringement on the liberty of the press." It is understood that this matter will be discussed when the report of the Book Committee is presented to the Conference.

The inquiry was then entered upon, and occupied the whole of the remaining session, "Who are now to be received upon trial?" Among the present candidates for the ministry in the Wesleyan Church is a clergyman of the Church of England. His name is Greaves, we believe, and his residence is Demerara. He has been induced to take this step in consequence of the Puseyite tendencies and influence of his diocesan. Forty-three candidates for the Wesleyan ministry have been received upon trial.

The Conference next proceeded with the solemn matter of inquiry, "What ministers have died during the year." They numbered fifty-three.

On Friday the inquiry into the character of the ministers of the Wesleyan church took place. It appeared, during the progress of this important inquiry, that Mr. Peterson, who had laboured for fifteen years in the Wesleyan ministry, had sent in his resignation, and was proposing to become a minister in the prelatical church of this country. Another preacher, who had been taken upon trial at the Leeds Conference, had resigned, and was in a course of preparation, it was understood, for the Church of England. This led Mr. H. Rule, late missionary at Gibraltar, to remark, that the Church of England might with propriety be said to be "a refuge for the destitute"—a sarcasm which, while it called forth some sentiments of dissent, was followed by perhaps as numerous and earnest expressions of assent.

There were thirty-six supernumeraries, or retiring ministers, amongst whom was the venerable Richard Reece.

We have no doubt the following extracts from an able article on Wesleyan Methodism, in the *Eclectic Review* for this month, will prove interesting in connexion with the foregoing:—

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE: ITS IMMENSE POLITICAL POWER.—"Territorially covering every parish in England,

and pushing its conquests, like the state, into every corner of the earth; with 1,685 ministers under its orders, 15,000 local preachers, and 30,000 leaders, stewards, and trustees; with 468,313 members of society acknowledging its sway, and perhaps 2,000,000 hearers affording their countenance; with millions of property under its control, and an annual revenue of hardly less than one million sterling at its disposal; it presents to the reflecting mind an aspect adapted to impress with awe, largely mingled with anxiety. And when we consider that all these means and agencies are put in motion by one central impulse, and guided and controlled by one central hand, that anxiety is ready to become alarm. . . . It will be seen that their [the ministers'] occupations resemble those of county magistrates, town-clerks, parish overseers, and so forth, much more than the legitimate functions of the Christian pastorate."

WESLEYAN METHODISM: ITS SOCIAL INFLUENCE.—"Upon society at large, Wesleyanism no longer acts so vigorously as it once did. The additions to its members are comparatively small, sometimes counterpoised by positive declension, and often concealing, under an aspect of aggregate success, ominous instances of local inertia or retrogression. . . . Wesleyanism, like every other thing, seems destined to decay, and is now, to all appearance, in the portentous stage of worldly respectability."

WESLEYANISM: ITS PROBABLE INFLUENCE ON THE STATE.—"Had the people who compose the body free scope for the manifestation of their sentiments, we cannot doubt that the influence of Methodism would be freely given to all measures for the reform of abuses, for the improvement of the physical and moral condition of the community, and for the abolition of every law and of every institution which interferes with the fullest extension of our civil and religious liberties. But, tied down as the Wesleyans are by laws which prevent them from moving hand or foot, and by usages which beget and maintain a servile spirit, the country and the legislature must receive their notions of the state of opinion in the Wesleyan church from the Conference and its emissaries. Nor can we expect that those who have contrived to build, even upon the foundation of the voluntary principle, so compact a structure of priestly authority in their own favour, will ever exert their political influence in support of any line of state-policy, which might afterwards be quoted as a precedent for the entire subversion of their lordly hierarchy. In a word the Wesleyan system is at once the best and the worst of its kind—the worst in reference to ecclesiastical government, the best in relation to practical efficiency; the good resulting mainly from abundant lay agency—the bad from boundless clerical assumption."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT AYLESBURY.

(Abridged from the *Aylesbury News*.)

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the County-hall, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the evils arising from the connexion between church and state, and the claims of the British Anti-state-church Association for effecting the great object. J. Kingsley, Esq., attended as a deputation from the Society to make the exposition.

The hall was moderately filled, but the early hour at which the meeting was called, necessarily precluded many from attending.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. GATES, Dr. LEE, of Hartwell-house, was called to the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by a long speech. After stating the object for which it was called, he proceeded to comment upon the character of the age in which we live by a reference to the great political and social movements which were going on. He then stated the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association. It was intended to separate religion from all governmental or legislative interference by lawful and peaceful means, and by such means only. The Association set out with this fundamental principle,—that in matters of religion man is responsible to God only; that all legislation, by secular Governments, in affairs of religion, is an encroachment upon the rights of man, and an invasion of the prerogatives of God; and that the application of law, by the resources of the State, to the maintenance of any one form of religious worship and instruction is contrary to reason, hostile to human liberty, and directly opposed to the Word of God [hear, hear]. They were justified, then, in seeking to wrest religion from all state control. Continual mischief had resulted from the connexion now condemned. As natural philosophy can take care of itself, and spread its own sublime truths, was there any fear of genuine Christianity doing the same thing when left to itself? And was the Church of England so weak and helpless that it must be dangled by statesmen, and rocked into growth in an ecclesiastical cradle, in order to support it until it became of age, and was able to walk in its itinerant strength [laughter and applause]? Endowed churches had benefited no country; all forms of religious faith, comprised in fixed creeds and formularies, were destined to perish; and, while such evils attended the system—and while, on the continent, such men as Ronge and Czerski were seeking to promote religious freedom—we must not be idle in England. He concluded by introducing Mr. Kingsley to the notice of the meeting.

Mr. KINGSLEY then addressed the meeting at great length on the evils of establishments. We have not room for the whole of the report, but subjoin the following extract from his address:—

The association sought to dissolve the connexion by seeking to get the money appropriated by the church to be applied to other and more legitimate purposes. It is worth while to inquire into the revenues of the Church of England, in order that they might know how matters stood. There was some dispute about the exact amount of the revenues of the church; but in 1834 each minister was required to make a statement of the annual amount of his income drawn from tithes, to a body of commissioners formed by Government. Of course it was natural to suppose that each minister would rather underrate his income, being so much in the habit of saying, when asked such questions, "I do not know exactly" [laughter]. Well, the grand total of the returns, as stated by the ministers themselves, came to a little over £3,000,000. This was the income derived by the church from tithes. In 1838, however, a new and startling fact transpired. Owing to the passing of the Tithe Commutation Bill, it became necessary for each person to state the exact amount of his income for the last seven years. It was then found that a great portion of the clergy had actually underrated themselves to the extent of one-third and one-fourth; and, instead of the grand total

amounting to £3,000,000, it was shown to be more than double, or from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 [hear, hear]. He would leave the audience to think of this act—of the pestilential influence which church establishments exercised over the clergy when they could thus coolly and deliberately tell such glaring falsehoods [hear, hear]. But besides the revenue from tithes, there was also the salaries of archbishops, bishops, and other officers of the church—also the money from time to time paid out of the consolidated fund to the church—also the expense of maintaining the universities. Altogether the annual amount needed to maintain the church was £9,000,000 [hear, hear]! Strong, no doubt, was the bond between church and state [applause]! There were other bonds of union which he did not deny. There was the system of patronage, for example; but still money was the thing. Take away the money, and the other bonds of union would cease to exist. Now, the question came to be—was this bond of union private property? Did this enormous amount of revenue belong to the church, just as lands and houses belonged to private individuals? It belonged to the public, and he had only to appeal to the doings of Parliament to prove it. Parliament, the Parliament of the people, legislated in these funds, and decided as to their appropriation. Did they so with the funds of private individuals? No; and why? Because they had nothing to do with them; but, having to do with the funds of the Church of England, this proved they were the property of the public. He might look at the history of these revenues of the church, which indisputably proved that they belonged to the public, at all events that they did not belong to the episcopal institution of this country [hear, hear]. He knew that it was the custom of many people to cry out about the divine right of tithes, and to appeal to the law of Moses to prove it. But where in that law had they found that tithes were not a voluntary offering? There was not one word in all the sacred writings to prove any such assumption, but much to condemn it. Looking at all these things, he asked the audience whether it was their duty to stand aloof from the association?—They would injure themselves more than the association by doing so; and all he wanted was that they should exercise those faculties which belonged to them as responsible beings, feeling assured that if they did so they would go forth in the spirit of men, and expediency, and philanthropy, and justice, to seek the overthrow of corruption [loud applause].

Mr. Gibbs moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley, for his lecture, and to Dr. Lee, for presiding; expressing his belief that the good and great men of the Church of England would come forth to support the movement.

UNION OF THE SECESSION AND RELIEF BODIES.—On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the committee of both bodies appointed at the last meetings of their respective synods to re-consider the scheme of union, met in Broughton-place Session-house, Edinburgh. There was a very full attendance, amounting to about fifty in number. The Rev. Mr. Auld, of Greenock, was called to the chair. Two seditious were held on Tuesday, and a third on Wednesday forenoon. At the last, it was resolved to recommend that the union be effected without further delay, and articles were agreed upon which were recommended as suitable for forming a basis of union. These were ordered to be printed, and copies are to be sent to each minister and session of the two bodies, to prepare them for giving judgment thereon when the synods meet in Glasgow in October. The name recommended as that which should be borne by the united body is "The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland." The proceedings were characterised by the greatest harmony—the only exception being a proposal that, in recognising the Westminster Confession as a standard of doctrine, it should be declared that it is held in the sense in which it has always been held by both bodies. With the exception of the mover and seconder of this proposal, the joint committee were unanimously of opinion that it was not necessary.—*Glasgow Post*.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—The grand jury of Cork resolved, on Wednesday, to petition Parliament for the abolition of the ministers' money tax, and to have substituted therefor some other means of paying the clergy of the Established Church.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.—The Annual Assembly this year, has been held in Bailey-street Chapel, Rochdale. The Congregational Committee commenced their sittings on Thursday, the 23rd of July, preparatory to the Annual Assembly, which commenced on Wednesday, the 29th. Mr. R. Eckett, of London, was elected President.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S NEPOTISM.—Bishop Phillips tendered his son to the Chapter for Precentor. The Chapter would not have him. He then tendered the Rev. Thomas Hill Lowe; the Chapter took Thomas Hill Lowe, who vacated Hollow-cum-Grimley, a fat living in Worcestershire, and young Mr. Phillips was inducted into these two livings. Bishop Phillips having given to his son John the rich living of Stokeinteignhead, and appointed him to the dignity of Bishop's Chaplain, although he is a young man not over blessed with pious gifts, and grave men could be found more fit to administer to a bishop. Bishop Phillips hath made his son William Archdeacon of Cornwall,—a great dignity, accompanied with much money. Bishop Phillips hath made his son-in-law, Stephens, Sub-Dean, and with that distinguished post the young man possesses the rich and commodious living of Dunsford. Bishop Phillips hath made his son-in-law, De Bouilli, comfortable beyond his spiritual yearnings, in the good living of Lawhitton. Thus hath Bishop Phillips administered his stewardship.—*Western Times*.

DR. CAREY'S DAILY PRAYER AGAINST ALL NATIONAL RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.—The following extract is from a letter sent by Dr. Carey to Mr. Hope of Liverpool. It is dated May 20, 1831. Part of the letter was printed just after it was received, by those who were collecting for the Serampore mission; but this extract was not printed:—"I consider it a sacred duty every day to pray for the dissipation of that indifference about divine things, which prevails so universally among all ranks of men of every nation,—for the entire destruction of all political establishments of religion upon the earth. All power in heaven and in earth is delivered to our Lord Jesus Christ. Unless, therefore, the establishments of national modes of worshiping God, can show a commission from our Lord, properly signed and dated, so as to authenticate it, we must conclude that they, as God,

have sat in the temple of God, by the act of establishing national forms of religion, declaring themselves to be God. I therefore pray for the downfall of all these establishments; also for the cessation of war, slavery, idolatry, and Mahometan delusion."—*The Church.*

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS AND SLAVERY.—It will be recollected that in our sketch of the proceedings of the late Presbyterian Assembly at Belfast, we mentioned that a committee was appointed to draw up an address to their brethren in America. That address has since been published, and contrasts strongly with the milk-and-water, undecided, and very complimentary effusion which emanated from the Free Assembly under the name of a remonstrance. The Irish Assembly continues, indeed, to remonstrate, and to hold such friendly intercourse as admits of ministerial suggestions or reproof; but, the letter sent is in such decided and stringent terms (while respectful) as to leave no doubt that they regard slave-holding as a disqualification for communion—and its faithful monitory tone, if it does not provoke an anticipative resolution to quit terms with old Ireland, gives unequivocal tokens that the American churches abetting slavery are, and shall be, renounced as sister churches by Irish Presbyterians. The following is a passage from the address:—

You say, dear brethren, that you do not approve of such slavery and such laws connected with it as are to be found in your country. We conceive that declarations of this description will be of no avail if you admit to Christian privileges any who support by their practice such cruel and unscriptural enactments; and we would suggest that your duty is to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the slave proprietors at present attached to your denomination, and should it be found that they withhold from those over whom American law has given over them such unwarrantable power, anything that is just and equal, that you should deal with them as with any other class of habitual sinners.

A member of the Irish Assembly, communicating the decision to one of our own citizens, says the *Glasgow Examiner*, uses these words—confirmatory of the view we take of the Irish Assembly's document—"We can have no communion with a church advocating the system of slavery. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Charleston, was not allowed to sit in our Assembly. The Free Church will be obliged to take a more scriptural view of the whole question."

A DISCOVERY.—"Voluntaryism seems, in fact, to a great extent, to be purely political, and a very hollow and hypocritical thing."—*Free Church.*

MRS. LOCKHART, sister-in-law to the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, has been admitted into the Roman Catholic church. The widow and family of the late John William Bowden, to whom the second volume of Mr. Newman's *Parochial Sermons* was inscribed, have also entered the pale of the Roman Church.—*Cambridge Advertiser*, July 29.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH-RATES AND "TRACTS FOR THE MILLION."

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Since my residence in Ludlow I have suffered annually what is called a distress for Church-rates; but being unwilling it should be thought a distress, and that I may not indirectly countenance their proceedings, protesting against their right in equity to sell my goods, I refused the overplus of the proceeds of the sale. This last year, sugar to the amount of four pounds five shillings was taken from me, the party who effected the seizure afterwards stating he thought I had enough, and that I would not another year oppose the rate. They think to wear me out. In three years, for demands amounting to twenty-four shillings, I have been deprived of goods amounting to more, in value, than nine pounds.

When the fact became known that I refused the overplus of the proceeds of the sale, the policeman was schooled for not leaving it. And, according to his instructions, when he furnished the annexed account, in defiance of my protest, he left on my counter, exclaiming he had enough, the value of the inclosed post-office order, drawn in your favour. I have several times demanded an account of the sale of goods for the year 1845, which they refuse to give. But that the world may know it is not from inability but principle I suffer distress, and determining not to give any countenance to the proceedings, and judging, by your sending me to the amount, in an assorted variety, of the *Tracts for the Million* on the Anti-state-church question, I shall effect my purpose by distributing them in this town. I request you to do so. I am told they (the churchwardens) have nothing to do with conscience. Well, let us see if they can bear the light. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Ludlow, July 23rd, 1846.

W. KINNERSLEY.

William Fox, Constable, in Account with William Kinnersley, as to Sale of Goods for Church-rates.—July, 1846.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Amount of three lumps of sugar sold	3	6 0½	Amount of rate.....	0	12 0
			Costs of proceedings, auctioneer's charges, &c.	1	1 6
			Cash paid Mr. Kinnersley to balance..	1	12 6½
				<hr/>	<hr/>
					£3 6 0½

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE "WESTERN TIMES."—We learn from the *Western Times* of Saturday, that the Bishop of Exeter has commenced an action against Mr. Latimer, the publisher of that journal, for libelling the right reverend prelate in that journal of the 25th ult. :—"We libel Bishop Phillpotts," says our contemporary, "Perish the thought! Our earnest desire and our humble labours have been, by seasonable warning and timely advice, to admonish the good Bishop when we have found him going wrong, and we have as earnestly desired to praise him when going right. If he went too much one way—was that our fault? But as for libel, we have ever desired to speak nothing but the open and undisguised truth of him. And why should we not speak the truth? He is a public paid servant; paid to the extent of about two hundred pounds per week; amenable to the public, who pays, for the mode in which he discharges his duty individually, and liable to have his public acts fairly discussed, in order that society may judge of the efficiency of the institution of which he is a member, or his fitness for the rich office which he holds."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

ART UNIONS.

The motion to recommit the bill for legalising Art-Union, on Wednesday, gave rise to an animated discussion.

Mr. GOULBURN said that the bill went to legalise neither more nor less than a lottery. The usefulness of the purpose would not justify the means adopted to promote it. If it were true that funds for encouraging the fine arts could be raised only by lottery, where did the House mean to stop? He objected generally to the bill, because it was an admitted principle that the State was not to establish lotteries or allow individuals to embark in them.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES trusted that Sir Robert Peel would not assist Mr. Goulburn in sacrificing a real substantial benefit to an immense number of deserving men.

Sir ROBERT PEEL answered the appeal:—

He thought the course about to be taken was an exception from a right principle; and, like all exceptions from a right principle, it would be found to lead to positive inconvenience. If the House did choose to re-establish lotteries, they should be re-established for public purposes. Let the House avow they had been wrong, admit it was right to raise revenue by encouraging the spirit of gambling, and take the profits in diminution of taxation. But that was not what the House was about to do; for it was still avowed that it was wrong to encourage the revival of lotteries. But then there came in a case for the relaxation of the rule, and it was alleged that all the artists were in favour of it. No doubt, they were in favour of an exception which was intended to benefit themselves.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES: "You admit it in racing."

Sir ROBERT PEEL: "Then let us have horse-unions as well as art-unions."

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES: "And in betting."

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in continuation, said that betting on races could not be prohibited, and nothing could be more unwise than to descend to legislation of that kind; as nothing could be more unfit than, after gambling by lottery had been abolished, to profess to make a particular exception. The more you restricted the exception, the more gambling there would be, because then it would run in the direction of art-unions. The question was, Was this exception for the encouragement of art? He greatly doubted the propriety of giving encouragement to art by such means; he greatly doubted whether it was for the benefit of art at all. He greatly doubted whether art-unions offered encouragement to a high style of art. He must say that he had seen no production yet from these unions the loss of which could be felt as a detriment to art.

Mr. WYSE was at a loss to conceive why Parliament should reject this bill, as it had no tendency to encourage gambling. He impressed on the House the importance of passing it as speedily as possible, as the Protection Act of last session would expire at the end of the present month.

Sir R. INGLIS held lotteries to be utterly immoral, and therefore concurred in the amendment.

Mr. EWART referred to the example of other countries, where art-unions were allowed, as an argument in favour of adopting the principle in this country.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that the bill was merely intended to exempt art-unions from the operation of the lottery-laws; and under these circumstances he should assent to the further progress of the bill.

On a division, the bill was recommitted, by 50 to 18; and subsequently the report was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

Previously to the third reading of the Poor Removal Bill, on Thursday, Mr. VERNON SMITH complained of the manner in which faith had been broken with the agricultural interest in reference to the ten "compensating" measures introduced by the late Ministry.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER disposed of the complaint thus:—Of the ten measures promised by the late Government, nine had been or would be passed; and the tenth, which related to the highway-rates, had been given up with the consent of the House. The only measure which had yet to be introduced was a short bill for the payment of the rural police of Ireland.

The bill was read a third time; after which Mr. G. BANKES moved the addition of a clause giving a pauper the option of removing to his original settlement or remaining where he had obtained his five years' settlement. This clause was rejected by 62 to 52. Mr. POULETT SCROPE then moved a clause, the object of which was to specify, that by the term "residence," industrial residence was meant. This clause, however, was withdrawn. On the question that the bill "do pass," Mr. HUME objected, and the House divided—Carried by 56 to 9.

THE DISMISSED IRISH MAGISTRATES.

On Thursday, Mr. DAVID ROBERT ROSS, with an allusion to the improved tone of party feeling in Ireland, asked Mr. Labouchere whether it was the intention of the Government to restore the Irish magistrates who had been dismissed for taking part in Repeal and Orange proceedings?

Mr. LABOUCHERE was glad that the question had been asked. The serious attention of the Government had been bestowed upon the subject, and a determination came to. That determination was communicated to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland by Mr. Labouchere, in a letter which he would read. [The substance is conveyed in the following extract]:—

His Excellency is anxious not to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the sufficiency of the grounds upon which these gentlemen were removed; but he is satisfied that the continued loss of the services of so many magistrates in their respective localities is not for the advantage of the administration of justice in the country. His Excellency is therefore of opinion, that these cases may be severally reconsidered, with a view to deciding upon the propriety of restoring to the commission such of these gentlemen as you may think properly qualified for the office. I am further directed by his Excellency to inform you, that it appears to him that there is no reason, in the present state of the country, for the exclusion of persons who have formerly taken part in these proceedings, if their restoration should otherwise be thought desirable.

Lord Chancellor Brady had forwarded a reply, stating that he was prepared to enter upon the reconsideration

of the cases, and expressing his concurrence in the opinions stated in the letter.

On the same evening, Lord BROUGHAM put a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne on the same subject, but with an apparent animus on his own part against the restoration of the Repealers.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, the sugar resolutions were considered *seriatim*, and agreed to without a division. Several amendments were moved, namely, by Mr. MOFFATT, the repeal of the differential duties on white clayed sugar and muscovado; by Mr. JAMES, the admission of colonial sugar, for the next three years, at a duty of 10s.; by Mr. BARKLY, the substitution of £1 10s. for £1 11s. 6d. on candy and other kinds of refined sugar, after July 1848. Although these amendments were withdrawn, the discussion brought out some interesting points.

Mr. GOULBURN recommended the West India interest not to press the Government on the subject of the sugar-duties; but to press till they had gained a perfect equality of duty in other commodities, and such assistance in the way of labour as could be given without violating any principle that had been laid down with respect to the slave-trade. His own interests were deeply involved; but, so far from abandoning those exertions by which alone impending ruin could be avoided, he intended, and he advised others to do the same, to redouble his efforts—knowing that there were those in Parliament who would urge the Government to do justice to the West India interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished the West Indians not to confine themselves to the expression of a general principle, but to give him the details of what restrictions they complained of. The duties levied upon rum and other West Indian productions were not for the purposes of protection, but of revenue, and arranged to obtain practical equality with home produce; and, if the colonists could show that in anything their interests were not equitably dealt with, the Government had every disposition to take their reasons into consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed similar sentiments. Ministers were anxious to look into the minutest details of their scheme; but he was sure the House would be ready to admit that time was required for that purpose. At present he was convinced that in arranging the details the right course had been pursued. Speaking of the colonies generally, Lord John said that Lord Grey agreed with him in admitting the justice and expediency of extending free institutions as far as they possibly can be extended; his conviction being that, wherever Englishmen are assembled in great numbers, they are not so well governed by a Secretary of State as by institutions which enable them in some degree to exercise self-government.

On Monday night, Mr. GREENE brought up the report on the sugar duties resolutions, on which some conversation took place, one topic of which was started by Mr. Hume, and in which Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Dr. Bowring took part; the question being what the Government meant to do with those duties levied in our colonies, as in Canada, and others, now that differential duties on the introduction of colonial produce into this country have been abolished. It was understood that the Government contemplate a bill permitting the sanction of the Crown to be given to any bill passed by any colonial assembly altering or reducing duties, but permitting them to use their discretion as to the retention of any differential duties which may be deemed useful for purposes of revenue.

The report on the sugar duties resolutions was then confirmed.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

On Friday night, Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that the Commander-in-chief has measures in contemplation, with a view, not to abolish the power of corporal punishment in the army, but to regulate its exercise. Dr. BOWRING postponed his motion on the subject.

On Monday, the subject was renewed. Dr. BOWRING gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, ask whether her Majesty's Government had received information of the extraordinary increase in the practice of flogging at Hong Kong? and that, on the 5th of April fifty-four individuals were flogged in that place, and then handed over for a second punishment to the Chinese authorities?

In answer to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, on Friday, he will be prepared to state the decision of the Commander-in-chief, and the nature of the regulations which are to be adopted in future regulating punishment in the army.

ECCLIASTICAL LEGISLATION.

On Monday night Lord CLIVE asked what course the Government intended to pursue with regard to the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied:—

With respect to the subject alluded to by the noble lord, my own opinion would be, that the safest course would have been to abide by the report of the Commissioners; at the same time, I feel that a bill which has received the consent of the House of Lords, and to which I believe, nearly all the bishops agreed, comes with a certain weight of authority into this House, and deserves to be very maturely considered. But I could not agree with the bill now upon the table, even supposing that I was prepared to depart from the report of the Commission. It appears to me that it would not be sufficient and right merely to preserve the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor in their present state. What I should have to do would be either to abide by the report of the Commission, or, departing from it, to consider the question with reference to other circumstances, the state of the parishes in those dioceses, and the boundaries of those dioceses, with a view to better episcopal superintendence. The bill having been, as I have said, sanctioned by the authority of the other House of Parliament, I am quite ready to give it consideration with a view to these subjects; but the Government have not had time to take it into consideration with that view; and I shall, therefore, feel it my duty, if the noble lord persists in pressing it in this session, to oppose it. If he does not bring it forward now, I can assure him that the whole subject shall receive the most deliberate attention and consideration from the Government, not with a view to see whether a bill similar to this can be brought in next year, but whether a bill can

be framed with a view to better episcopal superintendence in Wales, and a better arrangement of these dioceses.

Lord CLIVE would not press the bill to a second reading this session, as the noble lord was prepared to take the whole subject of episcopacy in England into consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in the subsequent conversation, interposed to say:—

A phrase has fallen from the noble lord which makes it necessary for me to say, that what I propose to consider is not the state of the episcopate in general, but the amount of episcopal superintendence in particular dioceses, with a view to the propriety of abiding or not by the present boundaries of those dioceses.

Mr. HUME would like to know what the Government thought of another bill about the bishops, the Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses Bill, which stood for a second reading on Wednesday. How it got into the House he knew not, but it provided for the appointment of nineteen new bishops [a laugh], and set out a list of them in detail, the Bishop of Melton Mowbray, and so on [laughter].

Sir G. GREY believed that the hon. member who introduced that bill (Mr. Frewen) stated at the time that he brought it in in consequence of the bill of the noble lord (Lord Clive); and, as the latter was not to be pressed in this session, probably no more would be heard of the former. If it were pressed, he should oppose the second reading.

Mr. BORTHWICK did not see why the public money should be expended in printing the schemes which might enter into the heads of hon. members, but which they did not propose to pass into laws.

Sir R. PEEL thought it would be as well not to prejudice the discussion upon the bill; it seemed to have undergone great consideration by the careful selection of dioceses. It was satisfactory to see that the spiritual wants of Melton Mowbray had not been overlooked [laughter].

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.

On Monday night, on the question for going into committee of supply on the army estimates,

Captain LAYARD, in a speech of considerable length, copiously illustrated with military statistics and the opinions of professional authorities, reviewed the history and management of the army. He contended that unlimited service, from the hopelessness it engendered, led to a larger amount of suicide and lunacy in the army than amongst any other class, and suggested ten years as the maximum of service, and as the mean point of attraction for a superior class of recruits. Unlimited punishment was also another cause of deterioration. He concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made how far the reduction of the period of service in the army from the present unlimited term would tend to procure a better class of recruits, diminish desertion, and thus add to the efficiency of the service."

Mr. FOX MAULE said that on this important subject he could not be considered as uttering any authoritative opinion, committing the Government to the support of the present system, or precluding it from adopting any improvements in the management of the army which consideration might suggest. But he thought that Captain Layard had given too deep a colouring to the subject. Unlimited service was not so stringent as was alleged, for by various regulations the soldier could obtain his discharge at the end of specified periods. The late Government had established, under the royal sign manual, a system of military education, which was already producing important results, and it was contemplated still further to carry it out by establishing normal schools for the training of regimental schoolmasters. As to Captain Layard's proposition that all service should be limited to ten years, it must be recollected that a large portion of our troops in the East Indies, and distant colonies, were abroad on an average of fifteen years. As so many important considerations were involved in the motion, he hoped that it would not at present be pressed.

Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed his hearty approbation of the improvements suggested, against the adoption of which he saw nothing but the idle prejudices of some old officers.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE reminded the House that the severe penal code of corporal punishment, which the public voice was now so loudly condemning, had been rendered necessary by the system which had been hitherto pursued with the army, its recruitment by the impressment of felons having been one of the means sanctioned by law. If we wished to raise the character of our soldiery, we must pay for a better article, by holding out inducements to a higher description of individuals, by holding out to them the chance of a period of limited service, and so forth.

Mr. HUME was in favour of limited service, as leading to the supply of a superior class of young men for our army, the elevation of which ought to be pursued, even if it cost double its present expense, though the result would be economy.

Mr. BERNAL said it was evident that, by degrees, the whole system of army management was forcing itself on public consideration, and compelling its gradual improvement. But he urged that, on a question so important, and on which the attention of the Government was pledged, it had better be left in their hands.

Captain LAYARD said that, after the assurance held out by the Government, he should not press his motion, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

IRISH MEASURES.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Government had deemed it inadvisable to introduce a temporary bill on the subject of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, as that would be precluding Parliament from a deliberate review of the question, but they hoped next session to introduce a matured measure on the whole subject.

Mr. LABOUCHERE also stated that the Government had, with regret, but after mature deliberation, abandoned their intention of proceeding with various comprehensive measures for the improvement of Ireland. But conceiving that it would be impossible to do so at this period without defeating the objects contemplated,

they had deferred their intentions till next session. Still, there were several measures which they hoped would be passed during the short period remaining of the present session, as the Exclusive Privilege of Trading Abolition Bill, the Rateable Property Bill, the Fisheries Bill, with several continuance bills. He could further state, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplated the reconstruction of the Board of Works in Ireland.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

On Monday night, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE proposed the second reading of the bill for the establishment of baths and washhouses:—

The bill was highly important, because it was most obvious that nothing could be more calculated to induce the self-respect even of the lowest classes than the formation of habits of cleanliness [hear, hear]. The connexion of these habits even with the highest moral and religious virtues was a proposition of which he knew the House were so well assured, that he need hardly allude to the merits of the bill at all, except to propose its second reading [hear, hear]. It was a measure which had passed the Commons House of Parliament, under fortunate circumstances. He said fortunate, because the provisions of the bill had been framed with special relation to facts upon which no question could exist, and therefore its advantages were far removed from a speculative character. Already had enterprise, which fortunately in this country was often directed to the greatest and best of objects, founded two or three of those establishments now sought to be promoted by this bill. One also existed in the town of Liverpool, and from the data deduced, it had been found that by the payment of three halfpence by each person the inestimable advantages of bathing could be secured to all classes. He found by an expenditure of £377 the advantages of washing and bathing had been conferred upon 63,142 persons. In Liverpool, by an outlay of three or four thousand pounds, the profits had reached 3½ per cent. already. It had also been found that the poor themselves were desirous to avail themselves of the benefit of such institutions, and to contribute, willingly, to the expenses that might be necessarily imposed upon them [hear, hear].

After stating, in a few words, the nature of the powers sought to be conferred by the bill upon vestries and corporations, he moved that it be read a second time.

Lord BEAUMONT highly approved of the measure, but he had feared, by the nature of those public bodies, having power to establish baths and washhouses, that some degree of jobbing would be likely to take place, and thus mar the good intended to be promoted. His objections, however, had been removed by the speech of the noble marquis. No bath could be erected, he found, except the necessity was proved, and permission be given by the Secretary of State. A second objection he had formerly entertained was, that two classes of baths were contemplated by the bill, one of them of a better description. At first he did not approve of this distinction; but, on reflection, he found that, inasmuch as the comforts of the lower classes would depend upon the receipts obtained from the better class of bathers, the necessity for the regulation was urgent. The objections he had held having been removed, he was desirous of saying so; and, although a trifling increase should be made in the poor-rate, it would be far better the bill should pass.

The bill was then read a second time.

SUPPLY.

On Friday, on going into committee of supply on the miscellaneous estimates,

Mr. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the mode of constituting and conducting courts martial in the British navy, and complained that the present system was productive of the greatest tyranny and cruelty, referring to two cases that had occurred a considerable time since in support of his argument.

An attempt was made by Sir C. NAPIER to count out the House while the hon. gentleman was speaking, but it was unsuccessful, there being more than forty members present.

Mr. WARD expressed his inability to give any explanation of these cases, not having had any notice. He defended the summary jurisdiction exercised by these tribunals, which were essential to the maintenance of naval discipline.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the following votes were agreed to:—

£154,700 to defray the expenses of the disembodied militia; £80,880 for superannuations and allowances; £5,600 for pensions to emigrant naval officers; £1,850 for the National Vaccine Institution; £3,000 for the Refuge for the Destitute; £1,700 for Polish and other refugees; £7,500 for miscellaneous allowances, formerly paid out of the civil list; £3,272 for the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; £13,226 for the House of Industry, Dublin; £1,000 for the Female Orphan House; £2,500 for the Western Lock Hospital; £1,000 for the Lying-in Hospital; £1,500 for Stephen's Hospital; £3,500 for the Cork-street House of Recovery; £3,500 for the Hospital of Incurables; £35,700 for Nonconforming and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; £7,256 for charitable allowances; £3,400 for the commission for revising the statutes relating to the criminal law; £736 for the Shannon commission; £35,000 for public works in Ireland; £1,000 for repairing the British Ambassador's house in Paris; £12,000 for the erection of the British Ambassador's residence at Constantinople; £50,000 for steam navigation to India; £15,000 for additional British volunteers in Canada; £364,801 for the Commissariat Department; and £32,404 for superannuations and allowances in the Commissariat Department.

On £35,700 being proposed for the expense of Nonconforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting ministers in Ireland,

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice, that next year, and every succeeding year, he should take the sense of the House against this vote; the Dissenters of England objected to it; they ought not to pay the clergy of any religion in this manner.

The House then resumed.

On Monday the House again went into committee.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS rose to offer objections to the estimates generally, especially to the increased expenditure on the army and navy. The expense for this year was £16,840,000, or £5,180,000 more than in 1835. There

were now 65,041 more men in the two services than in 1835, and yet peace prevailed everywhere except at the Cape. He trusted the Government would give a pledge that they would revise the whole of these establishments. There had also been an increase of 10,000 men since 1835 in the Irish police and the city police. These, added to the constabulary yeomanry and the army and navy, gave a total of 274,000 men, available as a military force. It was in vain to urge such matters on the late Government. Their principles of economy might be estimated from the fact of their having created 600 new places, but he trusted that the present Government would give to the subject that consideration which it required.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged, in one word, to assure the hon. gentleman (Mr. Williams) that her Majesty's Government would certainly not propose any item which they did not feel to be necessary.

The House then resolved itself into committee, and the following votes were agreed to:—

£717,889 for the land forces in her Majesty's service. £119,435 to defray the charge of general and staff officers. £1,462 for the Royal Military Asylum. £82,832 for volunteer corps. £36,501 for the unprovided services of former years. £12,000 for rewards for distinguished services. £49,000 for general officers of the army. £46,000 for retired officers. £26,000 for half-pay and military allowances for her Majesty's land forces. £38,000 for half-pay and increased allowances for foreign corps. £4,200 for pensions to widows and orphans. £82,000 for allowances on the compassionate list. £34,200 for Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. £191,050 for out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. £30,000 for certain superannuation allowances; and £500,000 to her Majesty.

THE CARNIVAL AT MALTA.

On Monday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. HUME drew the attention to the complaints of the Maltese, relative to the conduct of the Governor of Malta, in interfering with the celebration of the carnival on the 14th of February, because the day was a Sunday. This, he contended, was an infraction of the rights and privileges guaranteed to the Maltese, and contrary also to the true principles of civil and religious liberty. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by

Dr. BOWRING, who considered that the circumstances had been stated with great moderation. The carnival, an immemorial ceremony in all southern Catholic countries, had been celebrated under British auspices in Malta for forty-five years, was violently interfered with, without regard to their feelings or prejudices, and without the slightest consultation with the Catholic hierarchy.

Mr. HAWES, in explanation, stated that the license for holding the carnival was an annual one, and did not depend on proscription; and, therefore, so far as the right was concerned, the law was on the side of the Governor, who had, moreover, consulted with and received the complete sanction of a high dignitary of the Catholic church—the Vicar-general. The object was not to stop the amusements of the carnival, but to prevent masquing on one of the days, that day being Sunday. Eight days' notice had been given, and no remonstrance had been received. But, subsequently, the troops had been assailed by a mob, the police had been called out, a number of persons had been arrested, and the disturbance had been suppressed without the slightest accident. The whole subject had undergone judicial and official investigation, and the result was the complete exoneration of the Governor.

Mr. FOX MAULE said that, if the motion was carried, it would be a decided censure, on the part of the House, on the conduct of the Governor of Malta, who, in repressing Sunday masquing, had acted in accordance with the avowed opinions of the Catholic clergy, who, from their pulpits, censured a practice which had been abandoned at Rome.

Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY hoped Mr. Hume would divide, in order to mark disapprobation of interference with harmless amusements.

Mr. Hume's motion was defeated by fifty to twelve.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIVISION ON THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The Times gives the following analysis of the division in the House of Commons on the sugar duties, on Tuesday night last:—

The majority, tellers included, was	267
Composed of Ministerialists	208
Peelites	47
Protectionists	12

The minority, tellers included, was	267
Add the Peelites and Protectionists	59

We have then a total of	196
And the number of Ministerialists being	208

If the Peelites and Protectionists had voted against the Government, there would still have been a majority of

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—On Wednesday, Mr. HUME intimated his willingness to withdraw his Charitable Trusts Bill, on receiving a distinct pledge from the Government that they would introduce a more comprehensive measure next session. Sir GEORGE GREY stated that he had spoken with the Lord Chancellor on the subject; and he was enabled to say that next session a measure would be introduced, founded, like Mr. Hume's bill, on the principle of accountability. Upon receiving this assurance, Mr. HUME withdrew his bill.

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA IN LONDON.—In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, Earl FITZHARDINGE made some inquiry respecting the Lord Mayor's announcement that cholera had appeared in London. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied. As soon as the report reached the Council office, some medical authorities were consulted; and, in a few hours after, a medical gentleman of great capacity and experience, conversant with the practice in the different City hospitals, was sent into all the localities in which it had been asserted that cholera had broken out. He visited all the houses in those localities, and also all the hospitals; but he had not met with a single instance of disease which in-

dictated the presence of Asiatic cholera. He certainly found instances of that disease which exists in London, and which usually appears in large cities at this season of the year. It had some similarity to the Asiatic cholera, but it possesses none of the aggravated character of that dreadful plague.

MORE BISHOPS!—On Wednesday, Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of episcopal revenues." He prefaced his motion with the following remarks:—

His chief object was to get it printed, so that if it should be thought desirable to proceed with the measure in another session, he should be most happy to leave the matter in the hands of her Majesty's Government, to do as they thought proper; and as far as such an humble individual as himself could render any assistance he would do so. His opinion was, that they ought not to legislate for particular localities, and that unless Parliament was prepared greatly to increase the number of bishops, the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph ought to take place; for if the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which was made in 1835, was fully carried out, the united diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph would even then be the smallest in the kingdom. But nearly every noble lord who had spoken upon this subject the other night had urged the necessity of increasing the number of bishops; and that was his object upon the present occasion.

Of course the bill will be included in "the massacre of the innocents," as it is termed, which will shortly take place before the winding-up of the session.

A large number of bills, chiefly relating to railways, received the royal assent on Monday last. Amongst them was the Religious Opinions Relief Bill.

NEW WRITS have been issued for Chester, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who has accepted the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, and for the borough of St. Alban's, in the room of the Earl of Listowel, who has accepted the office of one of the lords in waiting to her Majesty.

RAILWAYS.—On Friday night Sir GEORGE GREY announced that Government have under consideration some measure for facilitating railway legislation next session.

EMPLOYMENT IN IRELAND.—In the other House, on Friday, Lord MONTAGLE moved an address to the Crown, asserting the urgent necessity of promoting employment for the people of Ireland, with a view of providing against a second year of destitution under a recurrence of the potato disease. This motion was levelled by Lord Montague at the late Government, the change of Ministry having occurred since he gave notice of it. He now supported it in a very mild speech. The Marquis of LANDOWNE admitted the untoward prospect of the potato crop, averred that Government was prepared with plans to meet it; but was sure that his noble friend would not require him to specify those measures. The Earl of DEVON and other peers concurred, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE ACCIDENTS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. HUDSON moved for a return of all the accidents which had taken place on the Eastern Counties Railway from the 31st of October to the present time. The honourable member explained, that his reason for limiting the return was, that he had at that time undertaken the management of the line; and he wished to negative the assertion that had been made, that once a week, if not oftener, deaths occurred on it. After a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn, for the purpose of being brought forward in an amended shape.—On Friday, Mr. HUDSON said that a statement having been made in that House with reference to the Eastern Counties Railway, and being anxious to allay the public feeling, he had obtained a statement from the books of the secretary to the railway as to the number of accidents on the line. It appeared that the railway was opened in 1840, since which period 11,000,000 persons had travelled on the line. With the exception of the late accident, only one death had taken place out of that large number of passengers. The number of passengers injured during the whole of that time was twenty-one, three of whom had their legs broken, one a dislocated shoulder, and the injuries sustained by the others were of the slightest possible nature.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Hind terminated on Wednesday. The coroner summed up at great length, and read the evidence. Mr. Green, the foreman of the jury, wished to know, supposing the jury considered criminality attached to the high officers or managers of the company, or even to Mr. George Hudson himself, whether it was necessary to include such parties in a verdict of manslaughter? The coroner replied, that the question of culpability of parties was one for the consideration of the jury. If they returned a verdict of manslaughter, and sought to attach criminality to the railway authorities, they could only do so as principals. A juror—"We have it in evidence that Mr. Hudson appointed Scott, the superintendent, and other officers." The jury deliberated for an hour, and then returned this special verdict—

"The jury are of opinion, that the death of William Hind was occasioned by the reckless driving of William Clare, the driver of the Firefly engine, on the 18th of July instant; against whom, therefore, they return a verdict of manslaughter."

"The jury desire also to record their deliberate opinion, that a degree of culpability attaches to the managers of the Eastern Counties Railway, in not taking due care that their own rules are most scrupulously observed, as regards the time of departure of one train after another from all the stations, the exhibition of the signals at all the stations, the keeping of exact time in the arrival and departure of all the trains, and the appointment of only thoroughly competent persons in all departments." [The Foreman added, that they exonerated the stoker, Quinlan, from all blame.] "The Ilford magistrates have refused to accept bail in either case."

An American physician attributes the deaths of several members of his family to living in a newly-painted house, the effect of which engendered disease of the lungs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, July 15, 1846.

Nothing of importance has occurred during the last fortnight. Nevertheless, it being comparatively a long time since you last heard from me, I have taken up my pen to communicate whatever news I can pick out which may prove of any interest. The new tariff bill, so long under discussion in the House of Representatives, passed that body on the 3rd inst., by a vote of 114 to 95. The title of the bill is, "An Act reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes." Tea and coffee are retained on the free list; this will be a reduction of three million dollars from Mr. Walker's proposed scheme for meeting the expenses of the Mexican war. The bill is now under discussion in the Senate, but certainly will not pass that body without great modifications. It is an Administration measure, and the Government has not so many friends in that body as formerly; at all events not enough to ensure its success. The Whigs—the Protectionists—are opposed to the bill altogether, and it is rumoured that Mr. Webster is to introduce a compromise act, so as to meet the views of the moderate portion of both parties. Last winter I gave you a list of some of the leading articles of import, with their proposed duties. The duties have been somewhat altered since the bill was introduced into the House; but as they may undergo a fresh revision from the hands of the Senate, I forbear giving them you again at this time. One chief objection urged against the new system is, that it abolishes all specific duties, substituting instead thereof a duty according to the cost. As the objectors allege, by this the Government could be defrauded of half its revenue arising from duties, if the importer felt so disposed. I think myself, that if any duties at all should be levied on imported goods, it should be by a specific minimum impost; but every one for his own opinion. With this subject I suppose the Senate will be entirely occupied till the end of the present session. In the House the warehousing and land graduation bills are under discussion; but as these will not be very interesting to your readers, I will pass them by without further remark. The first session of the twenty-ninth Congress is now rapidly drawing to a close. Its unusual length, combined with the oppressive heat of the weather, has already driven many of its members home, and, with few exceptions, those who are left appear to attend very unwillingly on their duties. Two motions to adjourn have lately been made; the first failed; the second was carried; but an after vote leaves the former open for re-consideration.

We have news from the army to the 6th inst., but nothing of interest is doing. It seems probable that General Taylor will take up his departure for Monteroy on the 18th; though, again, many doubt whether he will be able to march there at all before the Fall commences. In relation to the Mexican army, General Ampudia was in San Louis Potosi; General Mejia, with the remnant of the forces, and the late commanding officer, Arista, rusticating at his hacienda. This does not look much like action!

Intelligence received from the interior of Mexico makes mention of a very important outbreak against the present Government of that country, which, if it succeed, may change the aspect of affairs entirely. It originated in the department of Jalisco, commencing on the morning of the 20th of May, in the city of Guadalajara. The opposing parties were the populace, combined with some disaffected troops, against the governor and guard. The result was the complete success of the insurgents, who allowed the government party to retire with the honours of war to the city of Mexico. The head of the insurrection was Don Jose Maria Tanez, a friend of Santa Ana. As soon as peace was somewhat restored after the affray, a formal declaration was drawn up by the insurgents, proclaiming Santa Ana their chief, and declaring that a new Congress should be summoned by the people to form a new constitution, with the provision that the monarchical principle is to be entirely excluded. The declaration also provides that the new Congress should meet four months after the liberating army gain possession of the capital. In the meantime Don Juan Camplido is recognized as Provisional Governor of the department. His oath of office includes the "repulsing of the infamous usurpation of the Americans." What bearing this revolution will have, should it succeed, on the fortunes of the present war, it would be difficult to tell. Santa Ana hates the Texans; and as long as the monument of his misfortunes, erected over the buried remains of his leg lost at the memorable action of San Antonio, stands in the city of Mexico, there is little doubt but that he will take advantage of every opportunity of wreaking his revenge on them. The United States have now adopted Texas; he cannot fight one without fighting the other; whether or not his prudence will overcome his valour remains to be seen.

Of the intentions of the American Government in regard to the prosecution of the war, nothing further is known than what I have communicated in former letters. A proposition has been made in the Senate by Mr. Webster, to send an embassy to the sister republic offering peace; but the present Administration, in my humble opinion, is not capable of any such magnanimity. As it is, it has met with decided approval from all the opposers of the war; and the only plausible objection brought against it is, that it may look like "compromising the dignity of the nation!" I would that I had preserved Mr. Webster's speech in which he made the proposition, that I might send you an extract. His language, when speaking of the "sister"

republic, is indeed noble, and does infinite honour to his heart as well as to his head.

You are probably aware that a Convention to revise the constitution of this state has been holding its sittings for some weeks past at the capital. Among others, a committee on the "rights and privileges of citizens" had been appointed; and in their report to the body I find the following clause, which, on account of the peculiar nature of the libel law in England, as especially developed in a recent judgment against a certain party not entirely unknown to the readers of the *Nonconformist*, I take the liberty of appending. I think that the Society for Law Reform could scarcely find a better example to follow than that given by this committee. But here is the extract: verily it deserves to be printed in letters of gold!

"Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments, and in civil actions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact."

Now let your readers recall to their recollection Mr. Baron Parke's dictum. Oh! what a contrast is there!

Trade is still very dull. The heat for the past week has been quite intense, so much so as almost to suspend business operations entirely. Accounts from all parts of the South and West still speak most favourably of the crops, which appear to be unprecedentedly full and healthy.

H. S. S.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe has again escaped from the shot of an assassin. According to custom, the anniversary of the third day of the Revolution of 1830 was celebrated on Wednesday, in the public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuilleries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, the King and the royal family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings, and immediately overlooking the gardens: suddenly two pistol-shots were fired at the King, from the mixed crowd promenading beneath: the concert was instantly interrupted; but the King, with his usual calmness and presence of mind, directed it to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile, the assassin—for both shots had been fired by one individual—was promptly seized by those about him. His arms (a pistol) were found upon him; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the first of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuilleries; but had not found an opportunity. Questioned as to his motives, he disclaimed all personal or political hostility to the King; but described himself as overwhelmed by a debt of 15,000 francs, which must consign him to prison at the end of the month. His name is Joseph Henri; he is a small, slight man, fifty-one years of age; by trade an ironmonger. He was decently dressed, and had on his person upwards of five pounds in gold. A Cabinet Council was held at ten on Wednesday night; after which, the King returned to Neuilly.

The Paris papers and letters of Thursday supply little further information about the attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe. It was the King himself that first pointed out the man who had fired the pistol. For the moment, Louis Philippe was very angry; but the feeling seemed to pass off. When he fired, Henri was as distant from the King as from the pathway on one side of Portland-place to the third-story window of a house on the opposite side. His weapon, it is now said, was a mere toy—a pocket-pistol of four or five inches in length. He was evidently an imbecile, and might get off on the ground of insanity; but it is presumed that the Government will be obliged, in self-defence, to have him condemned, as the "Liberals" have spread a rumour that "the whole affair was an election manoeuvre!"

THE ELECTIONS.—The French elections commenced and terminated on Sunday. Although it is as yet impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the precise result, yet enough is known to confirm the anticipations we (the *Chronicle*) expressed some days ago, that the Ministry of M. Guizot would obtain a considerable majority. There is every reason to believe that M. Guizot will be stronger in the new than he was in the late Chamber. From a communication received by extraordinary express from Paris, we have intelligence from that city up to yesterday morning. It appears that in the first *arrondissement* of Paris, M. Casimir Perier, the Conservative candidate, succeeded by a majority of six hundred votes over General Lamoriciere. In the second, M. Jacques Lefebvre, the Conservative candidate, defeated M. Berger by ten votes. In the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Opposition candidates succeeded in being re-elected. In the eighth *arrondissement* the Conservative candidate completely defeated the Opposition; and in the ninth the Conservative candidate was re-elected. In the other *arrondissements* the Opposition candidates were re-elected. It thus appears that Ministers have succeeded even beyond their own anticipations in Paris. It will be seen, from the details brought by our express, that upon the returns already known, being seventy-four, or one-eighth of the whole, the Government had gained, upon the same number in the last Chamber, eight votes, being equivalent to sixteen on a division.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the war-brig *Mutine*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th May have been received. The Kaffirs were continuing and extending their ravages, undeterred by

British or native force. Several engagements had taken place between them and the colonists, resulting in loss of life on both sides.

In the fertile district of Oliphant's Hoek, great devastation had been committed; and from Sidbury's Camp the report is, that "the Kaffirs are becoming daily stronger and more daring." Colonel Somerset had passed Jager's Drift, and was at the mouth of the Bushman's river on the 16th of May, and intended, it is understood, pitching his camp at a farm about two miles from Quagga-muts, called Depoort. The hopes of the colonists had greatly revived from the appointment of Sir Andries Stockenström to the head of the Burgher force. Much is expected from his energy. Private letters from Port Elizabeth state, that "about 600 Malays had enrolled themselves for the frontier. A volunteer corps has likewise been raised, and the muster is already very considerable. About five vessels have been chartered by Government for the conveyance of these troops; amongst the number is the Phoenix steamer." The *South African Commercial Advertiser* publishes several official notices, — ordering a new burgher levy of 800 men, urging expedition in raising that contingent, and describing the manner in which the ballot should be taken, &c.

A note, dated "Cape Town, May 28th," and published in the *Times*, is exceedingly unfavourable. It says, "By the post which arrived this evening from the frontier, we learn of another disaster, defeat, or whatever the Governor may please to designate it. The Kaffirs have succeeded in again capturing forty-one waggons, laden, I am told, with provisions and ammunition, having first beaten off a party of sixty men of the 91st regiment, forming the escort."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE OUTBREAK AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE MISSIONARIES.—A dreadful scourge has been brought upon the eastern borders of the colony by an irruption of large hordes of irritated and barbarous Caffres, who have entered in great numbers, and at various points along the frontier line. The information of the devastating course of these invaders is painful in the extreme, and there is every reason to fear that the loss of human life, on both sides, will be great before tranquillity is restored. It is with devout thankfulness we learn, that, up to the date of the latest intelligence from Dr. Philip, extending to May the 13th, our missionary brethren and their families had been graciously preserved: Mr. Calderwood had retired to Fort Beaufort; Mr. Birt to the house of his father-in-law, at Somerset; Mr. Brownlee to Fort Peddie; and Mr. Kayser to the Kat River Settlement. The destruction of mission-property, it is to be feared, will be very great. From the Cape papers we learn that the house of Mr. Calderwood had been destroyed; and by later intelligence we must be prepared to hear of further losses of the same kind. Caffreland is now destitute of the presence of Christian labourers belonging to our own and other societies; and it is impossible to form any opinion as to the period when the mission may be renewed.—*Evangelical Magazine*.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—GRANTS OF MONEY.—At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of London, on Monday, Mr. Lott moved that a grant of 200 guineas be given to Mr. Waghorn for his extraordinary exertions in promoting a rapid communication between this country and India. Mr. Anderton moved as an amendment that 100 guineas be substituted, which, after considerable discussion, was carried. It was then proposed that £1,000 be granted towards the erection of six new school-houses in connexion with the National Schools. Mr. Jones said that for thirty-three years the institution had bestowed instruction upon multitudes without distinction in a religious point of view. The Court had, some time ago, granted a sum, as large as that at present recommended by the committee, in aid of the erection of ten churches, and the committee were unanimous in agreeing to the report which was just submitted. The vote was eventually agreed to after considerable discussion, during which, the following remarks were made with reference to Mr. Williams, the late missionary to the South seas:—

Mr. Prendergast expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of some of the grants made by the corporation. For instance, he did not consider it wise to vote £500 to a poor man to go out to the South Seas to be eaten alive ["hear, hear," and strong expressions of dissent].

Mr. Bennoch considered the allusion just made an insult to humanity, and that it ought to be treated with the indignation of the Court. The man who had lost his life, in his anxiety to do good, was a person of the highest integrity and complete fearlessness of nature.

Mr. Prendergast said he had no doubt of the good qualities of the individual, but those good qualities did not prevent the savages he was sent to instruct from eating him, and that ceremony they certainly did perform [laughter]. Now he could not see why the Court of Common Council should send out a man to a savage country to be devoured.

Mr. B. Taylor defended Mr. Prendergast from the imputation of being desirous to do wrong to the character of the excellent missionary, whose calamity all deplored. The speech just delivered by Mr. Bennoch might do for Exeter-hall, but would not answer in that Court, as applied to a gentleman who disputed the wisdom of voting money upon a point of religious Quixotism [hear, hear].

200 guineas were then voted towards the "Elizabeth Fry Refuge." £500 was at first proposed, but the Court thought the smaller sum large enough.

REVIVAL OF RAILWAY SPECULATION.—We copy the following from the City article of the *Times* on Tuesday:—"On Monday business assumed quite an altered tone, and instead of maintaining an appearance of *bona fide* activity, it has broken out into wild and uncontrollable gambling. All kinds of shares and scrips have found a ready market at higher and improving prices, and that part of the Stock-exchange where these operations are carried on has exhibited much of the excitement and bustle which was one of the distinguished features of the mania of last year."

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—It is understood that Lord Clarendon is now occupied in preparing a bill having for its object the checking of railway absorption of capital.

THE REPEAL SCHISM.

SECESSION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P., AND "YOUNG IRELAND."

In the postscript of our last number, we gave a brief sketch of the proceedings of the Repeal Association on Monday week up to the hour of post. The remainder of the day's proceedings was of a very stormy character, and eventually it was agreed to adjourn to the following day. Previous to the adjournment Mr. Smith O'Brien said:—

If the alternative be that presented to us—that one or the other party must withdraw from the Association—for myself I must say, that I do not wish to give in my formal resignation until I am expelled. So far from wishing to oblige Mr. O'Connell and his friends to withdraw from the Association, I would think it my duty to yield and leave them to pursue their own policy. I shall look on, in the House of Commons and in the country, and by writing and speaking will endeavour to advance the Repeal cause; but I will not attend here to create dissension by expressing a difference of opinion."

Mr. Steele intimated, that should any resolution be come to in opposition to the fundamental principle of the Association as laid down by the father of his country, he should resign his office of Head Pacifier.

On Tuesday, Conciliation Hall was again crowded. The Lord Mayor presided as before; and the combatants mustered in the same force as on Monday. A long letter from Mr. Duffy of the *Nation*, in denial and explanation of the charges against him and his paper, having been read,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL spoke at great length in reply, utterly condemning the policy of the *Nation*, and declaring that the Association was not safe whilst there was any connexion whatever with that paper. He quoted from the speeches delivered by his father at "monster meetings," to show that he was directly opposed to the exercise of physical force, unless in the event of a contingency which it was very unlikely should ever occur. [This meant, we believe, an armed assault on the people of Ireland; which Mr. O'Connell would have held to justify an armed resistance.]

Mr. MITCHELL, the reputed editor of the *Nation*, followed; defending that journal, and stating that if he were compelled to withdraw from the Association he would struggle for the redemption of his country in any field that was left open to him.

Mr. STEELE proposed to bring the dissentients to a test—a solemn abjuration that in no case, or under no contingency, except that of being attacked, did they meditate a recourse to physical violence. If the young gentlemen would not take that test, the sooner they left the Association the better.

Mr. MEAGHER proceeded to explain the grounds on which he differed with Mr. O'Connell as to the morality of using physical force for the achievement of national objects. He could not concur in the opinion propounded by Mr. O'Connell, that no political amelioration was worth the shedding of one drop of blood; on the contrary, he held that there were many benefits of a national character which were well worth the expenditure of much bloodshed:—

The man that will listen to reason, let him be reasoned with. But it is the weaponed arm of the patriot that can alone avail against battalions of despotism [loud cheers]. Then, my lord, I do not disclaim the use of arms as immoral, nor do I believe it is the truth to say that the God of Heaven withholds his sanction from the use of arms. From the day on which, in the valley of Bethulia, he nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to the hour to which he blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgian priests, his Almighty hand has ever been stretched forth from His throne of light, to consecrate the flag of freedom, to bless the patriot's sword [loud and enthusiastic cheering]. Be it for the defence, or be it for the assertion of a nation's liberty, I look upon the sword as a sacred weapon ["No, no," from the Rev. Mr. Hopkins]. And if, my lord, it has sometimes reddened the shroud of the oppressor, like the anointed rod of the high priest, it has at other times blossomed into flowers to deck the freeman's brow [cries of "Hear," and applause]. Abhor the sword and stigmatise the sword? No, my lord, for in the craggy passes of the Tyrol, it cut in pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and won an immortality for the peasant of Innspruck [cheers]. Abhor the sword and stigmatise the sword? No, my lord, for at its blow a giant nation sprang up from the waters of the far Atlantic, and by its redeeming magic the fettered colony became a daring, free republic [cheers]. Abhor the sword and stigmatise the sword? No, my lord, for it scourged the Dutch marauders out of the fine old towns of Belgium, back into their own phlegmatic swamps [cheers], and knocked their flag and laws, and sceptre and bayonets, into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt [enthusiastic cheering]. My lord, I learned that it was the right of a nation to govern itself, not in this hall, but upon the ramparts of Antwerp [cheers]. I learned the first article of a nation's creed upon those ramparts, where freedom was justly estimated, and where the possession of the precious gift was purchased by the effusion of generous blood. My lord, I admire the Belgians, I honour the Belgians, for their courage and their daring, and I will not stigmatise the means by which they obtained a citizen King—a Chamber of Deputies. Abhor and stigmatise the sword! No [loud cheers].

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL started up. He could no longer hesitate about the course he had to pursue: the deepest conviction upon his soul was, that such language was not safe. The sentiments which Mr. Meagher had avowed were sentiments directly and diametrically opposed to the sentiments of the founder of the Association; and, therefore, either he or Mr. Meagher should cease to be a member of that Association.

Captain BRODERICK: "Nor can I remain any longer" [cheers].

Mr. STEELE: "Nor I" [loud cheers].

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN entered his protest against the manner in which Mr. Meagher had been put down by Mr. John O'Connell when pursuing his legitimate argument.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL replied:—

The question is not, as Mr. O'Brien states, shall a young man be put down in this association? but the real question is, shall that young man put down this association [loud cheers]? For I declare it is my solemn conviction that the language Mr. Meagher has held is most dangerous [loud cries of "No, no," cheering, and confusion]. We did not invite them to this discussion; it has arisen incidentally

out of the resolutions on which the association is founded, and which are framed on that board. It surely must be allowed, that in proposing those resolutions, the founder of this association knew his own mind [cheers]. If gentlemen entertain different opinions from his, they have the power of turning him from this association and making it their own ["No, no"]. It is simply a question between him and them. He founded this association on the basis of these resolutions. Will they stand by them? If not, let them adopt other resolutions and another leader [loud cries of "O'Connell, O'Connell," and enthusiastic cheering].

Here Mr. Smith O'Brien abruptly left the hall, with the apparent intention of not returning. He was followed by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Meagher, Rev. Mr. Meeham, Mr. Smith, Captain Bryan, and others. Their departure created some sensation, followed by considerable noise. Many rushed to the doors, whilst those who remained were enthusiastic in their cheers for O'Connell, repeal, and old Ireland, which continued for several minutes. During the cheering, Mr. O'Connell endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but without effect. Silence being at length restored,

Mr. J. O'CONNELL continued:—

This is not a time to speak—it is a time to weep. Let us retire from this hall to mourn over the loss we have sustained. Let us not think of meeting until Monday next, when I hope Mr. O'Connell will be here to try to repair the breach that has inevitably occurred. We deplore their loss, but we will not increase the bitterness of their hearts by using towards them one single term of reproach, or exhibiting any feeling of triumph over them [loud applause].

The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

The persons collected outside the building cheered Mr. O'Brien and his party loudly on their departure from the hall. Mr. O'Brien and those who accompanied him did not formally resign their membership.

PRINCE ALBERT AT LIVERPOOL.

Prince Albert has paid his promised visit to Liverpool. For two months the municipal authorities, eagerly seconded by the inhabitants, have been actively engaged in preparing for his reception. The town-hall was transformed into a palace; the streets were newly gravelled, and everything unsightly was concealed, as far as practicable, from view. At noon on Thursday, the Prince, with his suite, arrived by special train, and was received on the platform by Mr. Hodgson, the mayor, and the aldermen of the borough. After a short rest at the "judges' lodgings," the Prince was conveyed through several of the principal thoroughfares, all of which were gaily decorated with flags and festoons, to the town-hall, where he was received by the public authorities and a vast assemblage. Lord Sandon, Viscount Morpeth, and Mr. Cardwell, were present. Here a congratulatory address was presented to the Prince, who made a suitable reply.

Prince Albert was then taken for an excursion on the Mersey, in the royal yacht *Fairy*, attended by Mr. Moore, the chairman of the Dock Committee, Lord Morpeth, and the naval officers of the port. The appearance of the river, with its masses of shipping of all descriptions, and from all countries, richly decked out in bunting, with the numerous steamers and pleasure-boats that flitted about, was exceedingly gay. After enjoying for some hours the scenery on both sides of the river, the Prince proceeded to fulfil one of the objects of his visit, the opening of the new dock, which is to bear his name. At half-past two the ceremony commenced, with the opening of the dock-bridge amidst the firing of cannon. Preceded by a Liverpool life-boat, and the state-barge of the Victoria and Albert, the *Fairy* came steaming into the dock, amid the loudest acclamations from the assembled multitude. Next came a *déjeuner*; and in the evening a grand banquet was given at the Town-hall. Prince Albert made an appropriate speech at each. Out of doors there was a partial illumination, and a display of fireworks.

On Friday the special object of the Prince's journey was accomplished—the laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home. There was a renewal of all the pleasing tumults of the previous day. A procession of the various trades, mustering more than 7,000 persons, was an imposing part of the pageantry; it extended for some miles in length, which, with its slowness, balked the arrangements as to time. The Prince joined this procession; and on his arrival at the site of the building performed the ceremony with his usual skill in *pro forma* masonry. But four o'clock had now arrived; and the Prince, instead of proceeding, according to the arrangement, to the Town-hall to partake of a *déjeuner*, started for the railway station en route for London.

THE HARVEST AND THE CROPS.—With a continuance of extraordinary fine weather, harvest operations have been steadily proceeded with; and in many of the southern counties a good deal of the wheat, and a proportion of the spring corn, have been carried in excellent condition. In the northern parts of the kingdom reaping has not yet made much progress, but even in the most backward districts the crops are fast approaching maturity, and the season is at least three weeks earlier than in ordinary years. The thrashing of wheat has not hitherto been proceeded with on a sufficiently extensive scale to admit of a very accurate estimate being formed respecting the yield to the acre, but where the produce has been put to the test the quantity has not proved so great as calculated on. For our own part we are inclined to think that the crop of wheat will prove a fair average both in quantity and quality, but no more. Should we be correct in this conclusion, prices ought not, we think, to go much lower.—*Mark Lane Express*.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—We understand that a subscription has commenced amongst the privates of St. George's Barracks, Pall Mall, of a penny a-week, which they intend forwarding to "The Society for the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and Navy," established at 2, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Strand, to be applied to the funds in furtherance of this national object. This is, indeed, an example and a manifestation of feeling, and we trust will be followed out at other barracks, until this savage occurrence is done away with.—*From a Correspondent*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 5th.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The first meeting of the World's Temperance Convention was held yesterday, at the City of London Literary Institution. The room was nearly filled by a most respectable assembly, consisting principally of delegates from various British and foreign temperance societies. As we shall give a full report of the proceedings in our next number, we content ourselves with a short summary of the first day's proceedings.

Shortly after ten o'clock the chair was taken by SAMUEL BOWLEY, Esq., of Gloucester. After a brief introductory address from the Chairman, in which he mentioned that the first subject for the consideration of the Convention was the present state of the temperance cause in all parts of the world, letters of apology were read from numerous influential friends of temperance, including the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, J. J. Gurney, Esq., and others.

Mr. E. N. KIRK, of Albany, U.S., minister, then addressed the meeting. He said that he and his friends the other American delegates, came amongst the British public flushed with victory, though the cry of peace had been just resounding in their ears. They had gained a glorious victory in New York in the cause of temperance. The question of "license or no license" had been put to the people of New York, and the reply had been "no license." New York then was hearty with them in the good cause. One feature distinguished the cause in America as compared with its progress in England. In Britain the advocates of temperance had to pass through a long and dreary night of trouble. Their beginnings were lowly, and they had to work their way upwards—it was not so in America. There the cause took its rise in the high places of the land. Here the upper ranks were either directly opposed, or at best stood aloof from the contest. But there was strong reason to hope that the feeling of America would communicate itself to England, and that facility of communication would produce conformity of sentiment.

A paper was read by Mr. BEGG, the Secretary of the National Temperance Society, explanatory of the objects of the Convention.

After a few remarks from Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, of Liverpool, congratulating the Convention on the report, advocating the benefits of temperance at Liverpool, and indicating its progress and benefits in that place,

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM followed at considerable length on the theme of the day. He had witnessed the birth, and triumphed in the maturity of the principle. Temperance, wherever it had spread, had produced, and would produce, a universal, moral, and social redemption. There was no vice, offence, or crime (as the records of the police and law courts proved), which could not be traced to intemperance, and to the baneful poison shops, where its habits were stimulated and diffused.

Dr. BEECHER, of the United States (whom the chairman introduced as the father of the temperance movement in America) next addressed the meeting, giving a detailed report of the progress of temperance in the United States, of the countenance it received from the most distinguished personages in the Union, and of its reclaiming and beneficial effects, individually, socially, and nationally.

Mr. T. SPENCER, minister (recently returned from America), also bore testimony to the great progress of temperance in the United States, which had left us far behind in the ennobling career.

The first resolution, which substantially congratulated the meeting on the triumphant progress of the great cause, which was the cause of all countries and all mankind, was then put by the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. SWINDLEHURST, from Preston, next addressed the meeting.

Dr. GRINDROD followed, and in commencing his remarks on the benefits of temperance, he urged that temperance in argument ought to be the special maxim of the friends of the cause and institution he was addressing. He also maintained that alcohol was poison, and would finally be classed under that designation, and deprecated its prescription by medical men, since, after being taken as a remedy, it became by degrees the incentive and food of drunkenness. He knew and recited instances of the appetite of intoxication when quelled being rekindled by this unfortunate practice. The speaker urged the advantage of "training the rising generation" in principles of abstinence. Their conversion, which would influence the next generation, was most important, and he instanced youthful converts among the sons of publicans and gin-shop keepers whose conversion was sanctioned by their parents.

Mr. CLAPP, from America, bore testimony that 75 out of 100 of the physicians of Boston had signed a protest against the use of spirits.

Mr. G. JOHNSON, president of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, detailed the growing popularity of the cause of temperance among all classes in Edinburgh. During the past year they had added 3,238 new members to the society.

Dr. SMITH, of Sheffield, thought that the community had a right to interfere by legislation, inasmuch as the prison and poor-house inflicted their expense on society through individual misconduct. Crime originates in beer-shops and drinking-places. If bad characters are wanted by the police—if offences are maturing—it is in those places they are sought.

The second resolution, moved by Mr. STURGE and seconded by Dr. MARSH, and the third resolution, moved by Mr. SPENCER and seconded by Mr. E. KIRK, embodying organic laws of no public interest, were put by the Chair, and carried *nem. con.*

It being now half-past one, the Chairman adjourned the meeting till the afternoon sitting.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

At three o'clock the chairman, Mr. S. BOWLEY, again took the chair, and opened the proceedings by refer-

ring the secretary to some requisite preliminary formalities which had been omitted in the morning sitting.

The SECRETARY then read the minutes of the morning's proceedings, and afterwards submitted a letter from C. A. DELAVAN, U.S., to the Convention, in which the writer principally argued that it is the duty of all not only to avoid the use but also the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. He touched temperately on the question of wine supplied for the communion table, urging some scriptural arguments against the exposure of our neighbour by the use of the "blood of the grape," whereby a brother stumbleth, and contending that the permitted use of the "pure blood of the grape" in Palestine by no means sanctioned in another clime and age the produce of the still, the gin palace, and the drug shop. He finally denounced the use of intoxicating liquors under all its insidious forms and disguises, and predicted the co-equal progress of temperance, Christianity, and moral reformation through the world.

Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH moved the printing of Mr. Delavan's letter. Mr. Delavan was a staunch advocate of the cause. He had held a teetotal meeting at Albany, which was one of the handsomest in the world.

Mr. JAMES HORTON, from Dublin, and Mr. WILKS, of Liverpool, spoke in approbation of the report.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, in seconding the resolution, commented at great length, and with his usual fluency, on the various clauses of Mr. Delavan's letter. He believed that many of the educated as well as the working classes, conscientiously thought that ardent spirits, in moderation, were harmless. That circumstance rendered it imperative to multiply and diffuse medical and chemical evidence, that they are as much poison as arsenic and belladonna. There was nothing nutritious in the poison. It was a stimulant, like a whip to the slave; and all stimulants were followed, not by working energy, but by prostration. He concluded by instancing the liberality of the American government in assigning the Senate-house at Washington to his lectures, and to its good effect in inciting Lord Sydenham to follow the example at Quebec [hear, hear].

After some further observations the resolution was carried.

A long discussion followed upon the encouragement given to the use of alcohol by medical men, and the sale of drugs. Several of the speakers expressed their conviction, that this circumstance constituted one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the temperance reformation. Others spoke more favourably of the profession.

Mr. JAMES TEARE deprecated the use of expediency in truckling to those who make or sell the poison—they were murderers, wilfully and brutally ignorant. If we are right, all who embrace the drunkard's devil and drink the drunkard's poison are wrong. He recited instances of towns in Cornwall, where, since the movement, out of a drinking population of 5,000, 3,000 had become teetotallers. In one small locality, five public-houses had shut up, all the beer-shops had closed, and what was the result? Crime had decreased eighty per cent. He concluded by proposing an adjournment of the question.

Mr. W. LLOYD GARRISON said he was one of the earliest teetotallers, and his principal object was to oppose the assertion of the gentleman from Boston (Mr. Kirk), who had, to a certain extent, advocated the character of slaveowners as in comparison with drug-sellers.

Mr. WILLIS deprecated the comparison of drug-sellers and slaveowners.

After some discussion on this point, the CHAIRMAN announced that the hour for the termination of the afternoon sitting had arrived, and adjourned the meeting till ten to-morrow (this day).

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Radnor made some observations on a charge brought against the Duke of Somerset, by the Bishop of Exeter, to the effect that the noble Duke had broken an engagement respecting the endowment of a chapel, and read a lengthy correspondence to prove that the charge was unfounded.

In the House of Commons, Dr. BOWRING made a long speech on the state of the tobacco duties, in the course of which he pointed out the fraud, immorality, and crime of which they were productive. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded Dr. Bowring that the reduction of the tobacco duties would involve an immense reduction of revenue, and contended that in the present state of the finances it was impossible for him to accede to this resolution. Mr. H. BERKELEY was impressed with a full sense of the evil inflicted by these high duties; but requested his hon. friend, under existing circumstances, to withdraw his motion. Mr. HUME supported the motion. At this period the House was "counted out," being the second time, within a short period, by which the House had been relieved from coming to any decision on the question.

In the early part of the evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that the state of public business would render necessary daily sittings at twelve o'clock, commencing next week, but inclusive of next Saturday.

THE REPEAL SCHISM.

Mr. O'Connell was present at Conciliation-hall on Monday, which was much crowded by his adherents. The members of the Young Ireland party did not attend. There was a strong muster of the Catholic clergy and of the leading members of the corporation. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., the newly elected M.P. for Dundalk, was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. O'Connell then read letters from Dr. O'Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh, and Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, enclosing subscriptions from the clergy of their dioceses; in the former case of £74, in the latter of £90. Each expressed unlimited confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Liberator and, rejoiced in the secession of Young Ireland. The former prelate speaks of that party in the following terms:—

Excessive vanity and Quixotic conceit may blind some men so far as to make them believe that they are almost

your equals in the service of your country, and urge them, perhaps, under this pitiable delusion, to set themselves up as your rivals in leading the Irish to nationality; but they ought to know that the clergy and faithful people of Ireland will have no other leader than their revered Liberator.

We have witnessed with sorrow the disgraceful scenes which have lately taken place in Conciliation-hall, and have felt the deepest indignation and disgust at the shallow sophistry and flippant impertinence exhibited by the few young men who so childishly style themselves Young Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL then addressed the meeting upon the late secession:—

He regretted they had been deprived of Smith O'Brien's services—he said "deprived," for he thought he (Mr. O'Brien) had so involved himself, that he could not come amongst them, without disclaiming for ever any intention of resorting to physical force [cheers]. He would invite him to come back, but in doing so he would not compromise one particle of his principle—he would not sacrifice the cause of the people [loud cheers]. He would have no qualification of the moral force principle, and the man who did not belong to his association.

He spoke out more strongly than ever on behalf of the Whig Government:—

Protectionists, Tories, and Whigs, were united in demanding justice for Ireland [cheers]. What was it that produced the wonderful change in the sentiments of Sir R. Peel towards Ireland? Conciliation-hall [cheers]. Were not the people of Ireland, therefore, bound to assist the present Ministry? [loud cries of "We will."] Would they not use their best exertions in strengthening the Ministry? [continued cries of "We will."] If you did not do so, it would be said that your ostensible object was repeal, but in reality you were looking for something ulterior [hear]. He would not consider Lord John Russell any longer as a Whig ["Hear, hear," and laughter]. Let him do justice to the people of Ireland, and they would support him.

Addresses from the Post-office ward and other places were then presented to Mr. O'Connell, and large sums of money were handed in. The proceedings had not concluded at post hour. Amount of rent up to three o'clock is said to be £400.

THE RIVAL MANAGERS.—There has been a report current for the last few days to the effect that Mr. O'Brien and the other seceders from the old establishment on Burgh-quay, are about to set up business on their own account; and, with a view of putting an end to the lucrative monopoly so long enjoyed by the head of the ancient firm, are in treaty for the little theatre in Abbey-street, which is to be opened under the management of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, and Co. The new house will have for its motto, "Repeal without rent—freedom without money."—*Times*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Intelligence from the Peninsula is of a somewhat menacing character. It appears that a large number of Spanish insurgents have taken refuge in Portugal, and remain there unmolested. The Spanish government has, in consequence, assembled a large army on the frontier, and their organs have announced that it is to enter Portugal with the ulterior intention of annexing it to the Spanish crown. Costa Cabral, the infamous traitor to his country, the Count of Thomar, has been called to Madrid, and charged with the civil direction of the invasion of his country. It is left to the judgment of Costa Cabral to determine when the first blow is to be struck in Portugal.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Upwards of 200 elections were known in Paris on Monday, and it was calculated that Ministers had already gained between twenty and twenty-five members, in addition to their former majority.

EFFECTS OF THE PAPAL AMNESTY.—A Frankfort journal states, that, by the late amnesty of the Pope, no less than 6,000 persons have been enabled to return to their homes. At Rome alone 900 persons were set at liberty.

We are authorised to state that the reports circulated of the illness of the King of Denmark are utterly unfounded, and that his Majesty enjoys perfectly good health.—*Times*.

The O'Connorite Chartists of Nottingham have appointed an election committee for "securing the return to Parliament, at the next general election, of candidates pledged to the support of the principles embodied in the People's Charter." Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Wheeler, and others, have just been added to it.

BOROUGH REGISTRATION.—The overseers' lists of persons entitled to vote in boroughs are now, or ought to be, on the doors of all the churches and chapels of every parish, to remain there during next Sunday. Every man who has occupied a £10 house since August, 1845, and has paid, on or before the 20th of July, all poor's rates and assessed taxes due on the 5th of April last, should see that his name is properly inserted in these lists, the "christian" and surname rightly spelt, and the street, lane, number, &c., of his residence properly described. If, in any of these respects, the description be imperfect, a claim should immediately be sent to one of the overseers, that the error may be rectified. Attention to this will secure the right to vote at the next general election (probably in June next)—an event involving, more deeply than any which has occurred since the Reform Bill, the social and political rights and privileges of the people.

THE TRIP TO OXFORD.—The Lord Mayor will leave the Paddington terminus at a quarter-before ten this day, by a special train, on his intended visit to Oxford, and has invited the heads of the colleges and a large party to dine with him at the Bear inn in that town.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	570	20				
Scotch						
Irish						
Foreign	10210	1900	18140			

Prices firm at Monday's prices.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

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* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received for the defendant in the case of Payne v. Woods: Robert Hardy, Esq., Worcester, £2.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE sugar crisis is over, and the Russell administration is safe for the remainder of the present Parliament. A majority of 130 in favour of the Government proposal showed how little disposition the landed gentry of England felt to uphold protection, when opposed to their own interests. The destruction of the greater monopoly is virtually the destruction of all the rest. So remiss were the Protectionists in their attendance—so superior in its attractions was Goodwood to St. Stephen's—a horse race to negro emancipation—that Lord John Russell, even without the aid of Sir R. Peel and his supporters, obtained a majority of votes. We are thankful that the next general election cannot well turn upon any subject connected with free trade. We are pretty certain that it must and will turn upon the much more vital question of free Christianity; and although we have no hope that public opinion is yet sufficiently advanced to return a sound verdict upon this question, we rejoice in the prospect of the free discussion which it must receive, and in the expectation that some few members, at least, will be returned to the next House of Commons competent to expound, and to enforce, on that elevated and conspicuous stage, the principles of Christian willinghood.

The proceedings of Parliament, during the past week, have partaken of the usual characteristics of the closing session—the dropping of some bills; the passing of others (albeit important in their provisions) without discussion through all their stages; and the hurried voting of the supplies. The sugar resolutions are making rapid and almost undisturbed progress, and in a few days will, probably, be in the House of Lords. With difficulty Ministers manage to secure a House large enough to vote the supplies, which, after all, is become so much a mere formality that even the *Times* protests against it. On Friday, however, on the vote of £35,700 to the Presbyterians of Ireland being proposed, Mr. Williams gave notice that next year he should divide the House against it, and on Monday entered a farewell protest against the largeness of the estimates and of the increased expenditure on the army and navy in particular. He said that he despaired of obtaining the assistance of the late members of Government in promoting economy, seeing that they had created six hundred new places, but he hoped the matter would be taken into consideration by the new cabinet. In vain did he show that our expenditure for the present year on military establishments alone amounts to £16,840,000, five millions more than in 1830, and fully one-third of the revenue of the country, in a time of profound peace—the Chancellor of the Exchequer could hold out no hope of retrenchment. The people pay the money, and no small portion of the Ministerial supporters enjoy the patronage arising from it—what else, therefore, to be too critical? Let him who thinks that now we have got free-trade the political millennium is begun, carefully examine the estimates, and observe the manner in which they are dealt with in the House of Commons. He will then learn that, although as far as Government patronage is concerned, the golden age seems to be restored, there is yet room for grumbling on the part of the people. Fifty millions a-year is not too much for our expenditure in the sixteenth year of political reform! But who can estimate the financial blessings of social reform? Boards of health; drainage, burial, and building commissions—an immense educational establishment, and the endowment of some hundreds of Catholic priests—how far will fifty millions go to support these? We do not like the *argumentum ad pecuniam*, but it is plain it will become a popular cry before long. Englishmen are nowhere so sensitive as in the pocket; and when the time comes for them to discover that a permanent income-tax is not sufficient to defray the cost of a paternal government, how sensible will then appear the views of those who now preach the doctrine that political and social reform is most cheaply and effectually promoted by the people themselves!

As might have been anticipated, the Repeal organisation, so compact and united against Torvism, has split in twain under the influence of Whiggery. Smith O'Brien and the physical force party on the one side, Mr. O'Connell and the priesthood on the other, are now at open variance. How comes it? What spell operated upon the mind of the Liberator when he gave secret orders for a clear course at Dungarvon? What enchantment does he wield, that he draws off after him the whole body of the clergy? Is he, or are they, wrapt in ecstasies at the bare prospect of some amelioration of the laws which touch the connexion of landlord and tenant? Has Lord J. Russell

announced to Parliament any large and substantial measures of justice to Ireland, calculated to account for the adhesion of O'Connell and the priests? Or is the compact between them as yet a secret, known only to the leaders of both sides, and to the dignitaries of that church of which O'Connell is a member? Let the English people look well to this sudden friendship. Here is an old agitator perilling his influence over his people—separating himself from an influential portion of his own supporters—virtually giving up the repeal cause, and uttering his fiat that this or that Whig official shall receive back his Parliamentary seat unopposed—and all for what? For a social reform, not yet definitely announced, the very outline of which has not yet been sketched? No, no! O'Connell knows well the substantial price he is to receive. But the English people must not know it, until a general election is gone by. Lord John yearned for office, according to his own confession, chiefly with the hope of being able to adopt a comprehensive system of policy in the government of Ireland. What that means, his lordship has over and over again explained; and that unquestionably is what O'Connell and the Irish priesthood are waiting to receive at his hands.

Before we pass away entirely from the home politics of the week, we beg the especial attention of our readers to the abstract of the draft report of Mr. Bright, presented to the select committee on the Game-laws, of which he is chairman, but which he could not prevail upon them to adopt. Lucidly arranged and calmly expressed, it is a most valuable digest of the evidence collected by the committee; and will obtain, we hope, as wide a publication, and, therefore, exert almost as potent an influence, for the abolition of these barbarous laws, as if it had received the sanction of the committee. We take Mr. Bright's labour in this direction to have been peculiarly valuable and timely, and, viewed in connexion with the efforts he has made to secure the destruction of the food monopoly, entitle him to the distinction so unjustly appropriated by noble Protectionists and game-preservers, of being regarded as "the farmer's friend."

Can we forget the storm? Can any one who witnessed it?—and it appears to have been general throughout the kingdom. Seldom, in this climate, are such awful conflicts of the elements to be witnessed; and seldom do they leave behind them more desolating effects. Floods, devastation of crops, buildings shivered by the lightning, windows shattered by hail, or rather, pelting ice, leaving through whole neighbourhoods the appearance of an extensive conflagration—within a few hours the property destroyed passes calculation. In the metropolis, although the lightning was severe, and it rained in torrents, the hail constituted the distinguishing feature of the storm. The accounts from the provinces lay greater stress upon the rain and lightning. In Wales an awful calamity occurred. A mountain stream, suddenly swollen into a fierce torrent, burst its usual channels, and, sweeping along its course like a wall of water, carried with it twenty-six houses with all their furniture, broke down several bridges, and occasioned some loss of life. The unfrequency of such tremendous meteoric convulsions in this country, half reconciles us to a climate everywhere spoken against.

We have to record another apparent attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe: apparent, we say, because the imbecility, youth, and intoxication of the criminal—the opportune influence which the attempt might have upon the pending elections—and the certainty that statesmen in France are not over-squeamish about the means they employ to compass the ends they desire—suggest the suspicion that the whole thing was got up for effect. Certain it is, however, that the elections are extremely Ministerial in their hue, promising, so far as the returns hitherto received can be taken as an indication, a larger majority for M. Guizot than he had even in the last Chamber. We have news, too, from Rome; and, will it be believed? news of decided improvement in the papal policy. A political amnesty has been published, and railroads are at length to be allowed to the Eternal City. There is more in this last fact than the mind can readily grasp. A railroad to Rome gives notice to the compact ecclesiasticism of that far-famed city that its time to quit is at hand. Despotism, temporal and spiritual, cannot long co-exist with free and easy communication with all the world. Popery will be run down by locomotives.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

WE are quite willing to concede that, in controversial warfare, it is usually most conducive to the triumph of truth, to grapple at the outset with the naked principle involved, and to leave for subsequent discussion the several forms in which it may be embodied, as well as the train of circumstances which may have brought it into the field. Were we, in the present case, to adopt this course, we should enter at once upon the question, whether a legal provision for the secular education of the poor, is wise, expedient, or just. This we take to be the real matter in dispute, and is not to be disposed of by assumptions on the one side, or evasions on the other. If, therefore, with a view to conciliate prejudice, and to gain for our views an attentive and an impartial hearing, we approach the subject gradually—if we carefully examine some of the outposts previously to any attempt to capture the citadel, and postpone all consideration of the abstract principle until we have

looked at some one or two of the circumstances which invest it with peculiar interest—we must cast ourselves upon the confidence of our readers, and ask credit for our assurance, that we have no intention, nor even wish, to shirk the difficulty of our undertaking, and that we should have preferred to meet it at once, were it not that the magnitude of the social interests imagined to be involved in the question, must needs expose those who hold our sentiments to serious disadvantage.

In the minds of most men who favour the principle of a legislative interposition for the education of the people, the question has made progress by addressing strong appeals to the sympathies. A frightful evil is proved to exist—all efforts hitherto made to arrest it are shown to have been inadequate—it obtrudes itself upon us in close association with social wretchedness, demoralisation, and crime—it appears to grow more and more formidable every year, and apparently threatens ere long to endanger, and, possibly, to overturn the very structure of society. What is to be done with it? Such is its inveteracy, so intense and general is its action, that no power short of the magisterial, can successfully cope with it. Are we to forbid the exertion of that power? Even if, as abstract theories, our conclusions are sound, ought we to fling them as impediments in the way of a Government seeking to subdue and exterminate the evil? The practical cast of the English mind predisposes it to answer in the negative—and, whilst under strong excitement produced by what it sees and what it believes, it would reject demonstration itself, trusting to the dictates of the heart as a sufficient answer to the clearest and most cogent reasonings of the head. Fully convinced of this, we shall aim to put ourselves on equal terms with our opponents, before we venture upon the abstract argument.

We begin, then, with a counter assertion to that usually pushed forward *in limine* by the friends of state education. We affirm that the origin of the evil which preys upon our social system, threatening it with ultimate disorganisation, is not the ignorance of the labouring classes, and that secular education, however abundantly provided, is not the appropriate cure. The fact of that ignorance we do not deny—the deplorable extent to which it prevails we would not conceal—the evils, social, moral, and spiritual, which it either originates or aggravates, can hardly be painted in hues too sombre—but, closely examined, it will turn out to be a *symptom* of something more dreadful than itself. POVERTY and NUMBERS, each acting upon and aggravating the other, constitute the root of the evil; and this not the most perfect educational machinery which the wit of man can devise, will subdue, or, to any appreciable extent, ameliorate. Penetrated by this conviction, we deem it important in the very outset of this discussion, to submit to the warmest abettors of 'national education,' a few pertinent queries.

1. We beg to ask whether, supposing the physical comforts of the poor to be largely increased, they would generally exhibit an insensibility to the value of education? Are we warranted in assuming that existing popular ignorance arises from a want of appreciation of, or a distaste for, the kind of knowledge usually imparted at school? Are not the advantages conferred by education, in this country, so palpable to every eye, as to commend themselves to the great majority of those whose circumstances are sufficiently easy to render them available for their children? We take it for granted that in most cases it is the "poverty, and not the will, consents" to that ruinous neglect of the young which the Government proposes to rectify. If crushing penury be the real cause of the evil, would it not be better to direct attention to the mitigation of that, in so far, at least, as legislation can affect it?—if disinclination for school-learning, how is the obstacle to be removed? Nothing but a compulsory system would then meet the difficulty.

2. Supposing the physical condition of the poor to remain what it is, would a legal provision for the education of their children be available just where it is most needed? How are the extremely destitute to profit by it? When your whole apparatus is complete, and the Government school ornaments every district, can we calculate upon its being filled with scholars from the really needy classes? Driven into huts, cellars, and holes, the utter want of accommodation in which renders personal cleanliness all but impossible—protected from absolute nakedness by mere rags and tatters—employed, as early in life as possible, in some duty which, directly or indirectly, adds a mite to the scanty means of subsistence—in short, turned to account by hapless necessity to make some compensation to their wretched parents for the offence of coming into the world at all—how will children of this class, the most prolific soil for brutality, vice, and crime, feel the effects of "a comprehensive scheme of national education?" It will not reach them. Their parents have sunk too low in the social scale to be able to afford education for their offspring, even when offered them for nothing. And yet this is the very class—large enough, every one knows—which sends the strongest taint of depravity through the social system.

3. Even admitting the due amount of instruction to have been given, can it operate powerfully either to humanise, or to restrain, in circumstances so desperate? To the class whom we now have in our eye what possibility is there of mental recreation? They have neither time nor resources for it; and their excessive physical toil would, for the most part, incapacitate them even if they had. The squalor, privation, and misery, in the midst of which they live, are

altogether incompatible with healthy intellectual habits. They constitute an atmosphere stifling to self-respect; and in dirt, darkness, disease, and destitution, it requires an influence far more potent than a good elementary education, to prevent man from sinking into a brute.

4. Is it not true that very much of this destitution may be traced home to the door of the Legislature? Have we not just repealed, not without the greatest difficulty, laws the main object of which was to prevent "cheapness and plenty"? Those laws, however, were not the only grievous encroachments upon their estates of which the poor have to complain. Almost every inclosure act has narrowed the common fund of resources available for the labouring class. Every statute stimulating the accumulation of property in large masses has increased their difficulties. Impolitic fiscal regulations have altered their former social relationships and habits. Indirect taxation has shifted the heaviest burdens of the state from those who have to those who have not. Poverty, thus augmented, if not in great part created, has given an impulse to population—for human fecundity is proved to be proportioned to human wretchedness; and this unnatural increase of population has, of course, increased the poverty; and the action and re-action of the one upon the other is driving us on to the very brink of ruin. How is this downward movement to be stayed? By Government schools? You might, with equal reason, propose to purify Saffron-hill by sprinkling rosewater, leaving the filth of the whole neighbourhood just where it is—or attempt to stop a galloping consumption by dressing the victim of it in silks and velvets.

Lastly, is not this educational enterprise the very thing calculated, if not expressly intended, to hark off public attention from the real evil and its remedy? Whilst we are training schoolmasters, and building school-rooms, and constructing machinery on a magnificent scale for the removal of popular ignorance, who will deem the inquiry well-timed, how far the physical well-being of the masses is affected by our present system of taxation, and to what extent the springs of industry might be set free, and hope be kindled once again amongst our toil-worn myriads, by an entire re-adjustment of fiscal burdens? And yet here we must begin if we begin to any purpose. These, however, are placed in the category of political questions, all which we are exhorted to consign to silence for some years to come. We may stay our efforts in this direction—but neither poverty nor population will stay their progress. If State education can teach our poor to live upon air, let it by all means take precedence of all other questions—if not, let us devote ourselves to an earnest attempt to better their circumstances, in the hope that education and morality will follow close upon full employment and reasonable comfort.

REFORM IN THE ARMY.

THE case of the unfortunate White, the victim of military flogging at Hounslow, has done something more than excite public sympathy. It appears to constitute a turning point in the internal (we were about to have said domestic) history of the army. Lord John Russell has announced his intention of stating, on Friday night, certain new regulations which, under the sanction of the Commander-in-chief, are intended, by Government, to be brought into force at all our military stations. Flogging is to be restricted, we are told, to fifty lashes at the utmost—barrack libraries and barrack schools are to be instituted—means are to be taken to furnish our soldiers with comfort and useful occupation during the long hours now devoted to idleness—and some prospect is held out that a system of enlistment for a limited term of years shall be substituted for the present one of enlistment for life.

Much praise is awarded by the *Times* to Lord John Russell for the promptitude and spontaneity with which these reforms have been yielded. We have no disposition to underrate his lordship's merits, but inasmuch as the Commander-in-chief is a consenting party, and Lord John is not to be suspected of exercising a spell over the old disciplinarian, something, perhaps, may be set down to the increasing difficulty of enlistment as having hastened the proposed concessions. The press has laid bare too often the dark history of the barracks, and conversation has turned too frequently of late upon the horrors of the cat, to allow of eager aspirations for a soldier's life. The seeds of truth, too, sowed by the Peace Society, and by its numerous co-operators, both gay and grave, are beginning to germinate in our crowded towns and rural villages. The game of war is going out of fashion. Military glory, now that Christian light shines somewhat more clearly upon it, appears not merely a costly but a tawdry thing. And hence, the system, worked after a brutal fashion, is likely to be shorn of even its superficial attractions.

With our views of a standing army, and the sentiments we hold on war in all its aspects, we are not likely to view with unmixed interest changes intended simply to whiten the sepulchre. Yet, regarding any permanent change as far off from the present, and believing that every effort to humanise the army will do something towards annihilating it, we cannot wish the perpetuation, either of barbarous punishments, or of more barbarous ignorance and habits. The more thoroughly our soldiers can be made to feel the man within them, and the shorter the interval of time which separates them from the world they have left, the better will it be, in the long run, both for human liberty and human life. In the proposed reforms, we think we can discover matter

of hope for the friends of universal peace—and, albeit not meant for any such purpose, we think it not unlikely that the schoolmaster in the army may inspire tastes incompatible with the degrading slavery of the service, may awaken sympathies abhorrent of man-slaying, may elevate the soldier into a civilian, and, finally, crumble down our armies to mere regimental skeletons.

STATE EDUCATION.

[We take the following extract from the second of a series of letters to Lord John Russell on the above subject, written by E. Baines, jun., and inserted in the *Leeds Mercury* of last Saturday. The letter is one of great length, or we should have been delighted to give it to our readers *in extenso*, as one which, for calm and lucid reasoning on a question of admitted difficulty, can hardly be surpassed. The *Patriot* has also commenced a series of articles on the same subject, from which we subjoin an extract.]

Let us inquire, then, upon what principle state education is founded.

Is it not upon this—that it is the duty of a Government to train the MIND of the people?

Probably the advocates of state education would, as a matter of policy, decline to put the principle thus broadly. They might limit it in various ways. They would, perhaps, only maintain it to be the duty of Government to educate the young: some of them would draw a distinction between secular and religious education, and would say it is the duty of Government to give the former, but not to give the latter: some of them would limit the principle to the education of the children of the poor: and some would say that it is the duty of the Government to offer education, but not to make it compulsory.

But these limitations seem to me purely arbitrary, and adopted from motives of policy and expediency. The fundamental principle, I conceive, must be, that it is the duty of a Government to train the MIND of the People.

I infer this from the arguments by which state education is recommended. Those arguments are, first, that mental cultivation and good moral and religious principles in the people are necessary to the public welfare (which I admit); and second, that Government, being bound to care for the public welfare, is consequently bound to give the cultivation and the principles which are essential to it (which I deny).

I infer it also from the consistency of things. If it is the duty of Government to give the lower and elementary branches of education, it must *a fortiori* be its duty to give the higher branches, which go to the formation of the moral and religious character,—seeing that it is by that character, infinitely more than by school learning, that the interests of society are affected. If, from any cause, be it what it may, elementary and secular instruction cannot safely be left to the people themselves, still less could moral and religious instruction be safely left to them. If Government is bound to see that the poorer classes receive a sound and efficient education, it is bound to see that the middle and higher classes receive an education not less sound and efficient, though it may not be absolutely bound to provide it. If Government is called upon to provide education, and to tax the people for that purpose, it would be no great stretch to make the education universal and compulsory. Nay, still further, if the education of children ought to be in the hands of the State, who shall say that the continued training of the youth and the adult in religious knowledge, upon which private virtue and the public welfare so mainly depend, ought not equally to be in the hands of the State? And where, acting on these principles, could you consistently stop? Would not the same paternal care which is exerted to provide schools, schoolmasters, and school-books, be justly extended to provide mental food for the adult, and to guard against his food being poisoned? In short, would not the principle clearly justify the appointment of the Ministers of Religion, and a Censorship of the Press?

(From the *Patriot*.)

The previous question, which we are anxious to see fairly debated, is, *Upon what principle* is the State entitled to meddle with the education of the people? The *Chronicle*, with the convenient vagueness of phraseology usually employed by the propounders of fallacies, affirms, that "the instruction of the people is a matter of national concern, like the relief of the poor, or the means of defence against foreign enemies." Taken by itself, the proposition, that the instruction of the people is a matter of national concern, is a truism; and the same may be said of the religious welfare and the moral habits of the people. Now, if every matter of national concern is to be made the subject of either legislative or Government interference, education, religion, literature, temperance, and all other things must, by the same rule, be consigned to the wisdom of our rulers in Church and State. But the fallacy lies under the connecting particle, like. The writer means to say, if his argument be worth anything, that just as much as the relief of the poor or the means of defence against foreign enemies is the proper concern of the State, the instruction of the people falls within the province of Government. This, instead of being a truism, is a dogmatical assumption, at variance with truth and common sense. Were the instruction of the people the business of the Government, then their instruction, not by schools only, but by the pulpit and by the press, would properly come under its regulation and control. A censorship of the press naturally and consistently goes along with a censorship of education and of oral teaching, under the parental despotisms to which we are referred as models of government. We are prepared to maintain, on the contrary, that for Governments to claim the right of prescribing or controlling the instruction of the people is an intolerable usurpation. The power of Government is the power of the sword. What it ordains it must enforce. The very principle of government, the sanction of all laws, is compulsion. This, applied to teaching, is tyranny—a clear proof that teaching does not come within the legitimate scope of Government. Despotism Governments have always sought to get into their hands the training and trammelling of the mind of the country, and have degraded religion and education into an affair of police. And are the maxims of despotism to be made the principle and basis of legislation in this country, and by a Liberal Administration too?

Mr. WILDERSPIN, the founder of infant schools, has received a letter from Lord John Russell, intimating that a pension of £100 per annum has been conferred upon him.

The inhabitants of Elbing (Prussia) have sent a letter, of the nature of a complimentary address, to Sir R. Peel. Posterity, they say, will load his name with blessings.

GATHERCOLE v. MIALI.

(From the *Bury Post*.)

We observe that the action brought by the Rev. Michael Gathercole, against Mr. Miall, of the *Nonconformist*, is not to be tried at the ensuing assizes for this county; we have, therefore less scruple in making a few remarks on the general principles of the freedom of the press as affected by the ruling of the judges in the late action between the same parties. . . . A clergyman, in the exercise of his ministerial functions, has no more title to immunity from censure for misconduct, than a member of any other profession or calling can lay claim to. True, his vocation is high and holy, and the influence which he ought to exercise over his flock is not, on light grounds, to be disturbed. It behoves every person, therefore, to weigh very carefully the facts and the reasons upon which any charge of malevolence is rested; but this being done, to deny that a clergyman is amenable to public opinion, and to the press as the embodiment of that opinion, is to set up for the Protestant priesthood a more than Popish claim of superiority over the lay portion of the Church—a claim which, at the present day, will not, we trust, be admitted in this free country. . . . It might be well for those who mourn over the invention of printing, as a step to the overthrow of the authority of Rome in this country, to deny the right of the press to expose the misdeeds of the clergy, whether committed in a parish church or a confessional, a village school or a convent. But such a claim of exemption for the Church of the Reformation would have excited only the derision of a Cranmer, a Knox, or a Milton, though it might, perchance, have found upholders in a Laud, a Bonner, or a Sacheverel.

(From the *Christian Reformer*.)

We observe with no little surprise (if, indeed, we ought to be surprised at any proceeding of Mr. Gathercole) that this well-known clergyman has ordered proceedings to be taken for a second time against Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, for libel, and has laid the damages done to his character and reputation at £5,000. The alleged libel consists of some articles in the *Nonconformist*, which appear to us to be upon the whole temperate and judicious. The strongest of them are extracts from the newspapers, containing comments on the former trial, certainly more complimentary to Mr. Miall than to his clerical opponent. There is also included in the charge of libel the speech delivered by Mr. Miall on the occasion of receiving from his friends at a public meeting a purse of money, contributed with the view of bearing him harmless in what was regarded by them as an oppressive and vexatious action. There is, we believe, no doubt that, technically speaking, Mr. Miall was, on the former occasion, guilty of libel. It is possible that some portion of the articles now selected for action may again expose him to an unfavourable verdict. Should it prove so, we, in common with a large portion of the public, shall greatly regret it, and shall consider him deserving of sympathy and such aid as we can render him. The public will generally think that no man ought to be twice punished for the same offence. If Mr. Gathercole's character were injured by the libel (which we must be permitted to doubt), he received from the hands of a jury compensation in the shape of £200. We have yet to learn that, besides the payment of awarded damages, the defendant is bound to make a *confessio delicti*. Even in Ecclesiastical Courts, if Blackstone tells us right, penance, their favourite punishment, is redeemed by "a sum of money" as its "equivalent." If Mr. Miall is liable to punishment for his treatment of Mr. Gathercole since the first trial, so also should be the editors of newspapers and magazines without end; so also should be every subscriber to the Miall fund.

In whatever light we look at these second proceedings, we can only regard them as a hardy (we trust the result at Ipswich will prove an *unsuccessful*) attempt to curb the rightful freedom of the press, and to give to the clergy an immunity from criticism which is denied to every other class in the community. With a portion of Mr. Gathercole's former writings we have some acquaintance. They abound in coarse and libellous attacks on Dissenters and liberal Churchmen. If, as is sometimes said, *clean hands* be necessary to a plaintiff in an action for libel, his chances of a second verdict are small indeed. For not all the waters of the Cam, nor "all the perfumes of Arabia, will sweeten" the hands of the editor of "The Churchman," a very scurrilous publication, conducted for several years by the now Vicar of Chatteris.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

The vicar of Chatteris, the Rev. Mr. Gathercole, who, by his own account, has always conducted himself with "piety, tolerance, and propriety," has instituted against the editor of the *Nonconformist* a fresh action for libel, founded on comments by that and other journals on the late action, which have brought the reverend plaintiff, as he avers, "into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace." Mr. Gathercole knows, of course, what has been the result of the public discussion excited by his case. Sure we are that no other party has suffered any such unhappy consequences. Mr. Miall is rich in the sympathy of his friends and the community, who have more than borne him harmless in the recent attack on the liberty of the press, and who will continue, we are persuaded, to make common cause with him in resisting to the utmost any further attempt of the same kind.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The annual distribution of prizes among those who distinguish themselves in the junior school at the examination which is usually held in this college at this period of the year, took place on Saturday last, in the theatre generally devoted to the delivery of botanical lectures. William Ewart, Esq., M.P., presided. At two o'clock, the time appointed for the purpose, the theatre was crowded by the students, and their friends and relations. Mr. Professor Key read the list of those who were fortunate enough to obtain prizes for their mathematical and classical knowledge in their different classes, and mentioned the names of those who made any remarkable progress. The proceedings lasted for about two hours, during which period some hundreds of valuable works were distributed amongst the successful students, amidst the applause of their schoolfellows and relations.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT ON THE THAMES.—On Saturday night the directors of the City Steam-boat Company invited the whole of the persons in their employ, upwards of 120 in number, to an entertainment on board the *Dummy*, or pier-barge at Battersea-bridge, which was fitted up for the occasion, and illuminated within by Chinese lamps. The vessel was covered with an awning composed of the flags of all nations. The feast was to celebrate the first anniversary of the formation of the company.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER AND HAIL STORM.

On Saturday the metropolis and its suburbs for miles round were visited by one of the severest storms of thunder, lightning, and hail, accompanied by a heavy rain, that has been experienced for several years past. For three or four days previously the heat had been most intense, accompanied by a strong wind from the east, and a cloudless sky. On Friday afternoon, however, some clouds began to gather from the S.E., and as the evening advanced repeated flashes of vivid lightning broke forth, which continued throughout the night. Saturday morning broke very hazy, but as the forenoon advanced it cleared away, and between nine and ten o'clock the sun came out with intense power, and from that period the heat continued to increase. After the haze had cleared away the clouds which had presented themselves on the previous afternoon still appeared in the S.E., and although the wind remained in the N.E. they gradually extended themselves over the heavens, their increasing density too surely indicating a heavy thunder-storm. From two o'clock distant peals of thunder were distinctly heard, but the storm did not begin with any violence until about twenty minutes after three o'clock, when it burst over the metropolis and the western suburbs with exceeding violence. The lightning was remarkably vivid, and the flashes followed each other rapidly. The peals of thunder were also heard with great frequency; many of them resembled the sudden discharge of heavy ordnance, the reverberation of which was heard for some minutes. The rain was particularly heavy, and accompanied at intervals by hailstones of a very large size and irregular shape; many of them picked up weighing from an ounce to an ounce and a half. The storm was at its greatest fury between four and five o'clock, and lasted from twenty minutes past three o'clock until half-past six.

Amongst the public buildings which have suffered most severely from the fracture of skylights and domes by the hailstones, are—Buckingham Palace, Somerset-house, Burlington Arcade, the Bazaar (Baker-street), and the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. The Horticultural gardens, Chiswick; the Botanic gardens, Kew; and those in Regent's-park have also suffered severely. The total loss must amount to many thousand pounds, estimated by some to amount to £100,000, but this appears to be an over-estimate, or at least not supported by adequate data. The violence of the storm will be best understood from the amount of damage ascertained to have been committed.

There have been several very narrow escapes amongst them. Perhaps the most remarkable occurred on board the iron steamer Citizen B, which was proceeding down the river, at twenty minutes past five; when off the Red House, Battersea, she was struck by a flash of lightning, which passed round the vessel, and destroyed part of the starboard paddle-box, some of the wood-work being carried away. There were on board at the time eight passengers, besides the captain, engineer, &c. The captain had only just descended from the injured paddle-box when it was torn away. A person connected with Cremorne gardens had a very narrow escape, having thrown himself upon the deck in time to avoid what may fairly be considered certain death. The shock to the vessel was such that the engineers and others below rushed on deck, believing the vessel to be sinking.

When the storm was raging most furiously, a singular incident occurred at the Surrey Zoological gardens. A noble lioness, which was with young, evinced great uneasiness, and roared terribly, which was at first ascribed to fear, as all the animals were in a state of great alarm; but, in a short time, she gave birth to a cub, which, it is feared, will not survive, as its birth is supposed to have been hastened by the fright of the mother. In the monkey-house an extraordinary scene presented itself; the inmates, being in a state of great alarm, might be seen covering their eyes with their hands, &c.

The amount of glass broken cannot be estimated. At Buckingham-palace the skylight which is over the picture gallery was nearly all destroyed, that part only escaping which was made of plate glass. The glass dome over the grand staircase, as also that over the ministry staircase, and several other inferior skylights, have been entirely demolished. In consequence of immediate means being resorted to for the removal of such of the pictures as were liable to be damaged, no very serious mischief occurred. The quantity of rain which entered by the numerous openings made by the destruction of glass was such, however, that the services of a company of the footguards, as well as of the police, were called into requisition. They were occupied upwards of an hour clearing away the water, broken glass, &c., and covering the damaged lights with tarpaulin. The expense of replacing the skylights, &c., it is supposed, will exceed £1,500.

The parade in front of the palace, extending from the foot of Constitution-hill to James-street, Buckingham-gate, was one sheet of water, and so deep as to render it impassable to pedestrians.

The deep barrel drain in the Green-park burst from the immense accumulation of water, and formed a complete river to the ornamental water in the enclosure of St. James's-park. Here the violence of the storm dismantled the flower beds, tore up the paths, and so flooded the pastures that it became necessary for men to wade up to the middle to rescue the sheep that would otherwise have been drowned. The water accumulated to that depth in the Bird-cage-walk that it was rendered impassable to pedestrians, and almost so to vehicles. At the Surrey Zoological gardens, the glass of the conservatory, in which the carnivora are kept, was completely destroyed, the cost of repairing which will amount to £200. The Euston-square station of the Birmingham Railway has suffered severely, much glass being broken. Many windows were broken at the Sun newspaper office, and at the Dispatch office. In Belgrave-square almost every house has been damaged, some to the extent of £50. The new Houses of Parliament did not escape from the effect of this extraordinary visitation; the damage done to the glass-work has been very extensive; 7,000 squares of glass are said to have been broken. At Messrs. Cubitt's factory, Mill-

bank, the damage done is considerable. It is stated that from 12,000 to 14,000 squares of glass are demolished. At Messrs. Broadwood's piano-forte manufactory in Horseferry-road, Westminster, nearly 8,000 squares of glass were broken.

LAMBETH.—The damage done on the Surrey side of the river is far more serious than on the Middlesex side. The damage in the New Cut, it is believed, will reach nearly £1,000. Mr. James, a grocer, has sustained upwards of £200 loss. The pavement in the upper part of the Cut is thirteen inches above the roadway, yet the water rushed over the footpaths, and descending into the kitchens and cellars; the same very speedily filled, and the inhabitants of the locality were occupied the whole night in clearing their premises of the water. Upon the side of the York-road chapel, which received the violence of the storm, a large portion of the glass is broken. The vestry and its furniture was saturated completely, and the ceiling destroyed. York-road British schools were laid two feet under water, which, after the termination of the storm, instead of abating, continued to be forced up the drains by the tide; and the novel spectacle was seen of a pigmy fleet of boats launched about the school-room by some of the more adventurous scholars, who had come out to gratify their curiosity. The skylights on the roof of the Surrey-chapel were considerably injured by the hail, and the pews were likewise much damaged. A very serious accident occurred while the storm was raging, by the electric fluid striking a servant in the employ of Mr. Staff, residing in the Westminster-bridge-road. She was standing at the window, when a sudden flash of lightning shattered the window, breaking the framework and scorching her hands and arms in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was called in, who rendered prompt assistance by dressing the injured parts. She was subsequently placed in bed, and lies in a very precarious condition. The houses in the Brixton-road present a most singular appearance, and they seem to have suffered more in this part of London than in any other. Windows are entirely demolished, and the occupants in many places have placed large pieces of carpeting up to guard against the weather, until the glass is replaced, giving the houses a very singular and unusual aspect. At Bankside, all the low-lying dwellings and warehouses were placed under water the whole of Saturday night, and one poor family narrowly escaped being drowned, owing to the bursting of a sewer in Rose-court. The brickwork of the sewer ran underneath the kitchen, and while the rain was descending the floor was forced up, and the family, which consisted of an aged widow and four children, were nearly suffocated. They were fortunately rescued by several of the neighbours, but their furniture was seriously injured, and partially swept away by the flood. The vicinity of Ewer-street, Gravel-lane, was rendered quite impassable, the water in many parts having risen up to the first-floor windows, and the inhabitants were compelled to go to and fro by means of a large skiff.

THE FLEET DITCH, which is carried to the second arch of Blackfriars-bridge, through a drain formed of strong iron plate, blew up with a tremendous explosion at the same instant Waterman No. 3 was passing, and the force with which the water was expelled was such that the vessel was driven with violence against one of the piers of the bridge, and was so much damaged that she was obliged to put back and land the passengers by one of the Citizen boats. The Fleet ditch, being surcharged, flowed into most of the cellars and underground apartments on the west side of Farringdon-street. The lower parts of the Angel Inn were so completely flooded that it was with considerable difficulty some sheep were got out. In some of the houses the water was five feet deep. In the new street the excavations for the new buildings were ponds deep enough to allow boys to bathe, and many might be seen swimming about in them. In the lower parts of Clerkenwell and in the neighbourhood of the open parts of the Fleet ditch the effects of the flood have been of a most serious character. In the district lying between Brook-hill (formerly Mutton-hill), Saffron-hill, and the upper end of the new street, great damage occurred. In Bull's-head Court, Peter-street, the water rose five feet, completely filling the underground rooms and sweeping cattle and furniture away. Three houses in Round-court, inhabited by many poor families, were partly carried away, and it was with the greatest difficulty the inmates escaped; and a warehouse, belonging to Mr. Fox, dry-salter, had one front washed away. The scene about eight o'clock was most painful, the place being inhabited entirely by the poor; many were immediately reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in the workhouse (Clerkenwell), the parish authorities having given general orders for the immediate admission of such as had been rendered houseless.

At CAMDEN AND KENTISH TOWNS, and in the vicinity of the Regent's-park, the storm raged with considerable fury, the damages being principally confined to the destruction of the foundations of a large number of houses recently commenced building. In the Mornington-road the damage to new buildings was very great, no fewer than sixteen stacks of chimneys being destroyed. Near the Elephant and Castle, in the King's-road, Camden Town, the rain has completely undermined the foot pavement, which, in many parts, has fallen in. An accident occurred in Albany-street, Regent's-park, near the barracks, which had high proved fatal to two persons. A new sewer is in course of construction in this street, and shortly before the storm commenced Mr. James Want, son of Mr. Want, the contractor, went down the shaft, accompanied by a man named Lawson, to find a proper place for a new bore. He proceeded a distance of 280 yards down it, passing, in his way, a four-feet barrel-drain running into the main sewer, and leaving Lawson on the other side of the drain. Whilst sounding, the storm commenced above, and before Mr. Want could get back, the water came pouring through the barrel-drain like a torrent. Mr. Want attempted to pass it, but was forced back by the water, and the large "Mackintosh boots" he had on filled, and nearly dragged him under the water in the main sewer, which was almost up to his chin. With great presence of mind Mr. Want pulled out a knife and cut the string which kept the boots on, and succeeded in getting one off. The water was then close to

his mouth, and only three inches left between the water and the top of the sewer. Lawson, who was not in quite so perilous a position as Mr. Want, succeeded in making those above at the windlass aware of their situation, and the rope was lowered. On getting hold of the rope, Lawson, without a moment's hesitation, rushed through the water in search of his young master, and was successful in reaching him, and both were recovered, but in a most exhausted state. Mr. Want said that if he had been left another minute he must have been suffocated, as, although his face was nearly level with the top of the sewer, he kept imbibing a large quantity of the filthy water carried down it. Lawson was much bruised and cut about the arms, and yesterday Mr. Want was very seriously indisposed.

In many parts of the country the storm was equally severe. The glass-houses in the new kitchen gardens at Frogmore-lodge, many private conservatories at Datchett, also, were almost entirely destroyed. In the Duke of Buccleuch's conservatories, &c., in Ditton-park, more than 2,000 panes of glass will have to be replaced.

At East Retford the lightning struck a man in the market-place, and paralysed his arm, but he soon afterwards recovered. At the same instant two stacks of wheat, containing twenty sheaves, on the estate of the Hon. J. B. Simpson, at Babworth, were struck by the lightning, and reduced to one black smouldering mass. Three men were mowing in the same field, and one of them was struck to the ground, but he subsequently recovered; the others were considerably affected.

At Carlisle the storm was more severe than has been experienced in the district for a number of years. So disastrous a flood has not occurred since 1821. All the low streets were inundated, and the distress that arose amongst the poor residents was painful in the extreme. The storm raged with unabated fury until four or five o'clock in the morning, when the greatest destruction of property was found to have been occasioned. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway has suffered severely, as also many mills near the Calden. The crops on the low lands have undergone much damage. A great quantity of cattle have been lost. On the estate of Mr. R. Ferguson, of Harker, upwards of sixty sheep perished.

The Cornwall papers describe the storm to have been experienced severely at Truro, and occasioned loss of life. It threw the townspeople into the greatest dismay. At Chacewater, a neighbouring village, a journeyman shoemaker, named James Richards, was struck dead by the electric fluid. He got up early, and, on looking out of the window, a flash immediately came in contact with him. Many buildings were struck and much property destroyed.

In the neighbourhood of Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Farringdon, Cirencester, and Wantage, on Saturday, the storm was of a most awful description, and the damage sustained to vegetation generally is incalculable. At Cirencester two sheep and one ox were killed by the electric fluid, and at Wantage two sheep and a valuable horse were struck dead by the same powerful agency. At Oxford the electric fluid did great damage to building property, hothouses, and gardens. The roof of the house of Mr. Dudley, situate near the river, was struck by the lightning, and a part of the stonework fell to the ground, and, when taken up, it emitted a strong sulphureous smell. At Littlecombe, near Wantage, the lightning entered the roof of a cottage, shattered a bedstead, and threw a child, that the mother had just laid in bed, on the floor, but unhurt. At Highworth the servant of a Mr. Boyne got under a tree with his horse for shelter; the horse was killed, but the man miraculously escaped with a slight scorching of the forehead. At Henley-on-Thames the flashes were awfully vivid and forked. The house of Mr. Musgrove was struck by lightning. Mr. Musgrove and a portion of his family were, at the moment, standing in a passage through which the bell-wire passed, and were all struck to the ground, but happily without serious injury; the damage to his outhouses and plants, contiguous to the dwelling-house, is very considerable. At the Swan Inn, Inkpen, a small village about three miles from Hungerford, the paper on the walls was in many places completely stripped off. The lightning then followed the bell-wire to the kitchen, where the maid-servant was at work; her clothes caught fire, but her screams speedily brought assistance, and the flames were extinguished. A boy, who was standing in a barn near the house, was knocked down by the lightning, but escaped with a few slight scars on the cheek; a great portion of the barn, however, was destroyed.

At Erith, Crayford, and Dartford the storm was very severe; and at Chatham it is said to have been excessively violent. In the midst of this visitation and loss of property, it is gratifying to state that the hop bine has much improved since the storm, one of the largest growers in the west of the county having discovered, upon an examination of his crops, that, although on Friday last they were covered with fly and lice, the thunder and lightning had cleared the majority of the arms from these destructive vermin.

Further accounts give still more disastrous accounts of the effects of the late storm. At Carlisle the storm commenced, we are told, at seven o'clock on Wednesday night, was at its height at eleven, and endured until four on Thursday morning. Carlisle was flooded, the water invading many of the houses of the inhabitants. Two lads, for a "lark," stripped, and swam along Shaddongate. In the open country, crops, cattle, sheep, and other property perished. From Dalston, Brampton, Wigton, Longtown, Penrith, Wythburn, Threlkeld, &c., the Carlisle Journal has received very disastrous reports.

At Leicester there was a deluge of rain far exceeding anything of the kind on record. In less than fifteen minutes most of the culverts were choked and the streets became flooded; the water poured in at the doorways, windows, and areas of houses, and quickly the lower premises were under water, and an indescribable scene of uproar, confusion, and destruction of property followed. By seven o'clock the water in many houses was from three to twelve feet in depth, whilst some of the streets were impassable. In Humberston-gate the water in the roadway was about four feet deep, and persons going to the Bell inn were obliged to make entrance by the windows. From six up to nine o'clock

the peals of thunder were awfully tremendous, whilst the lightning was most vivid. In Shambles-lane a building was ignited by the electric fluid, and at precisely eleven minutes after eight o'clock the upper part of the tower of St. George's church was struck, and about fifty feet of the shaft was hurled in all directions.

At Talsarn, and in the neighbourhood of Aberayron, Cardigan, there were dreadful floods on Thursday last. The Tivy burst its banks, and flooded the highway leading from Lampeter to Aberystwith for many miles, doing immense damage to the roads, in some parts of which gaps ten feet in width were caused by the excited torrent. But the heaviest visitation of the deluge took place at Talsarn: the river here, which had previously been comparatively tranquil, and is at no time of any great width or depth, rose at about twelve o'clock like a vast wall, and dashing onward in its headlong fury, swept away twenty-five houses in the village, with all their contents. The consternation of the inhabitants at this fearful destruction of their property may be better imagined than described. Of the whole twenty-five dwellings scarcely one stone remained upon another, while the furniture of the inmates was, in many instances, never seen after, or, if seen, it was, when found, broken into pieces, and irrevocably ruined. But the most awful part of the tale remains to be told. Not only property became the prey of the remorseless destroyer, but even life did not escape. Dr. Rogers, of Abermeirig, a gentleman of property, and highly respected in the neighbourhood, was proceeding along the highway leading from Talsarn to Aberystwith, accompanied by his servant, both being on horseback. Suddenly the vast flood swept across the road, and in an instant both men and quadrupeds were snatched from existence, the sudden deluge paralysing all efforts at escape, suffocating and destroying its victims. In addition to the damage done at Talsarn, there are no less than four bridges between Aberayron and Aberystwith that have been utterly demolished by the flood. One of them was a strong new bridge, having only been erected about three years. It is needless to add, that the crops in the fertile Vale of Ayr have suffered severely, the amount of injury sustained being incalculable; while the sides of the stream are strewn with the carcasses of sheep, horses, and cattle.

THE FLOGGING CASE AT HOUNSLOW.

(From the Morning Chronicle of yesterday.)

The public will, this morning, have been anxiously awaiting two announcements, of the very gravest concern to the character of this country and its institutions. The one of these related to the decision of the jury on the Hounslow inquest; the other to the decision of the Government on the barbarous system which that inquest has disclosed, in all its disgusting horrors, to the offended morality and humanity of the age. At a very late hour last night we received the verdict, which, with the evidence justifying it, we are compelled to reserve for consideration to-morrow. After a protracted and patient investigation, the jury "find" as follows:—

"The jury do say that Frederick John White died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the effects of a severe and cruel flogging, which he received on the 15th of June, at the Cavalry barracks, at Hounslow. That the said flogging was inflicted upon him under a sentence passed by a district court-martial. The said court was composed of officers of the seventh Hussars, and the said court-martial was authorised by law to pass that sentence upon him. That flogging was so inflicted on the back and neck of Frederick John White, and that James Lowe Warren and Colonel John James Whyte, of the same regiment, were present at the flogging by which the death of White was caused; and, in returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expressing their horror and disgust at the existence of any law among the statutes of this realm which permits the revolting punishment of flogging British soldiers; and the jury implore every man in the kingdom to join hand and heart in praying the Legislature for the abolition of every law, order, and regulation which permits this disgraceful punishment, which they consider is a slur upon humanity and upon the fair name of this country."

The distressing fact, thus judicially certified, that a British soldier has been lashed to death—that an offence to which even military law awards only a "secondary" punishment, has been visited with a death of lingering agony—will deepen the regret with which the public will learn that the Government do not yet feel themselves in a position to make any distinct announcement of their intentions with respect to the practice of military torture. Her Majesty's responsible advisers have, it appears, fully considered the question whether the degrading liability to base and brutal punishments shall or shall not continue to be one of the conditions of an "honourable profession," in a free and civilised country; and of the result of their deliberations we cannot allow ourselves to entertain a serious doubt. But an unexpected and most inopportune obstacle prevents Ministers, for the present, from disclosing their determination. The Duke stops the way. Lord John Russell and his colleagues have decided—decided, we feel assured, in conformity with the liberal principles and professions which constitute their tenure of public support and confidence; but the Commander-in-Chief has not decided, and the country must wait. The Premier "can only say," for the present, "that he is not at liberty to state to the House the result of the considerations of the Government; he will be better able on Friday next, when he shall know the decision of the Commander-in-Chief."

We feel abundantly assured that Lord John Russell does not participate in those "prudential considerations," and that "perhaps not unwise deference" to obstinate military "prejudices," which have induced the Times so suddenly to turn round on its own principles and reasonings, and plead for the modified continuance of a vicious and brutal system, which it had been daily demonstrating, with admirable truth and force, to be essentially and altogether wrong. It is very possible that the noble lord—unless he has, like his predecessor, registered a vow against "reading the papers"—may have been a good deal impressed by the really ex-

cellent reasoning which has latterly appeared, with so gratifying a frequency, in our contemporary's columns, against the principle of ruling soldiers by a discipline of torture; but we are quite confident that a statesman who understands the value of a principle, and the wisdom of fidelity to principle, will accept no such measures as those which the Times has had the kindness to "mature" for the use of her Majesty's Government. Lord John Russell will not deem it "prudential" to "tolerate for the present" the infliction of cruel punishments, which he believes to be worse than ineffective for all legitimate penal purposes; and it is absolutely inconceivable that his lordship should consider it "not unwise" to continue, by way of compliment to the Horse Guards, and against his own deliberate judgment of the right and expedient, a system which brutalises and debases the moral character of the army.

The inquiry lasted the principal part of the day—for no less than sixteen hours. The verdict was delivered at one o'clock. From the proceedings it appears that the military surgeons were still of opinion that flogging was not the cause of the deceased's death, but Mr. Wilson was confident that it was the case. In the course of his evidence he said:—

Death from flogging was no uncommon occurrence, and the appearances of those whose deaths were consequent upon flogging were similar to those in the deceased man White. Mr. Wilson produced a number of extracts from the most eminent medical authorities, including Drs. Hardinge, Marshall, Hamilton, and others, which went to show that painful injury to the skin was productive of disease to the internal organs, and the appearance of disease was synonymous.

James Elsworth, who had lately been severely flogged, described another brutal punishment resorted to in the army:—

He had been ordered by a sergeant-major to be bouted, that is, to receive five dozen blows, while being held on a table, with a leathern strap with a buckle. I was so disgusted with this treatment that I could not look up in the regiment, and so I deserted next day. I was once tried by a district court-martial, and I appealed, as the wife of the prosecutor gave evidence against me. The Commander-in-Chief said I could have a general court-martial if I wished, but the woman's evidence would be taken. I came back by the advice of my friends. I have never seen the punishment of bouting in the regiment before or since. *It was because I forgot to bring some suet to make puddings with. It was ordered by a sergeant-major, without any trial.*

In the case of Mathewson it was deposed that the witness was confined, tried, sentenced, flogged, and taken to the hospital, within five hours.

After the verdict was given, Mr. Wakley said he heartily and cordially concurred in the verdict. He had felt it his duty to make some inquiry of the deceased's brother as to the state of deceased's mind, and the information he had received that way confirmed him in his opinion, that the deceased was in an insane state of mind at the time he was punished. It was a fearful thing to contemplate, that an insane man should be flogged to death.

ELIHU BURRITT IN WORCESTER.

(Abridged from the Worcester Chronicle.)

This celebrated man (who is known throughout America, as also in this country, for his mental attainments, his eloquent and untiring advocacy of the principles of peace, and his vast and varied attainments as a linguist), last week paid a visit to the city of Worcester, in the course of the tour he is now making in the father-land for the purpose of acquainting himself with the habits, the condition, and the opinions of the people of this island. His visit had excited the more interest in consequence of its being known that he was commissioned to bring a reply from the inhabitants of Worcester (Massachusetts) to the international address forwarded to them a few weeks ago from this city. Mr. Burritt arrived here on Wednesday, and delivered a public address on the following evening. At the appointed hour the lecture room of the Natural History Society was crowded with a highly respectable audience, in whom was evident the most intense interest. The mayor (W. Lewis, Esq.) took the chair and introduced Mr. Burritt to the meeting. We need not say he was received with great and cordial applause. Mr. Burritt appears to be in prime of life, and his personal appearance is of a striking character—certainly the most unlike that of a blacksmith, generally speaking, that we ever saw. [Mr. Burritt has been often called "the learned blacksmith," from his original occupation.] He is tall, thin, and well proportioned, while his head and countenance (which forcibly remind one of the portraits of Dante) are a study for the artist and the philosopher: his ample forehead is one on which Lavater would have doted, his deep-set eye tells of study, research, and the midnight lamp, while the general expression of his noble countenance denotes the warmest benevolence linked with high intellect, and bespeaking that *mens divinus* which renders our race but "a little lower than the angels." Mr. Burritt is not professedly an orator. Indeed we rarely see a man of deep research—and one who wields the pen with such effect as he—combining therewith the attributes and graces of elocution. Nature is generally chary in this respect, and but seldom bestows, except on her especial favourites, both the weapons of speech and the pen. Moreover, as Swift says, a well-stored mind is like a crowded church: ideas are so numerous that they elbow each other, and cannot get out, where, if fewer in number, they would have readily done so. We therefore did not look for the highest flights of oratory from Mr. Burritt; indeed we should hardly think he has had time to study this more attractive though less profound branch of *les belles lettres*. But if a plain and modest form of speech, occasionally warmed by a fervour of expression and the "fine frenzy" of a magnificent countenance, as he pleaded the mission of peace—if these have any fascinations for the literate mind, and if, as the great bard has written, "there are no tricks in plain and simple faith," then our friend most certainly delighted all who had the good fortune to hear and see him.

Mr. Burritt first produced and read an answer from the (inhabitants of Worcester (Massachusetts)), to the peace memorial recently forwarded to them from Worcester in England. He then entered upon the following interesting particulars with regard to the movement in favour of continued peace between the two countries:—

The memorial sent from this city had been exceedingly well received, and had created a great moral influence. He observed that it was a remarkable fact that three-fourths of the names attached to the memorial from this city were common also to the town of Worcester in America. This little incident had reminded his countrymen of that period when their forefathers had left the old country, and settling in the wilderness of the new world, built them towns, and called them after the names of those places in the father-land which they had left, as a token that old recollections clung to their hearts. There was scarcely a town in England, with a Saxon name, which had not three or four namesakes in America. He would next advert to the origin and history of the present great social movement; but first he mentioned that the reply which he had just read—although a very short time had been allowed for the purpose—was signed by 816 of the principal men of Worcester, Massachusetts, and he spoke of the great enthusiasm which prevailed there on the subject. That county (of which Worcester was the head) contained fifty-six towns, averaging 3,000 inhabitants; and the town adjoining, called Northbrookfield, deeming itself included in the peace memorial sent from England, also got up a reply, and commissioned him to deliver it, which he would now do, and accordingly he read it; after which he called attention to another document he held in his hand, which he pronounced to be of one of the indications of a "great fact" in the history of international society, and of a new era in the condition of our race—a rainbow of promise—another star of Bethlehem pointing to a brighter day. The ladies of Worcester, Massachusetts, had prepared an address, independently of that from the men, and had signed it to the number of 1,086 [cheers]. He spoke of the great interest which had been felt on the subject by his countrywomen, and of the novelty of this feature of the movement. With regard to its origin, he observed that when the Oregon question had assumed its most serious aspect, there was an individual in Manchester who suggested that the merchants of Lancashire should address the merchants of America, deprecating war, and showing its disastrous effects on their mutual interests. It was remarkable that the merchant's ledger (the Bible of commerce) should thus be first and loudest in its cry for peace. The suggestion set forth was, that the merchants of the two countries should co-operate for the purpose of influencing their respective Governments to settle the question amicably. The hint was taken up by the leading papers; the article was printed separately, and sent round the country for the signatures of distinguished men, and in January last he (Mr. Burritt) received the article in question, with a request that he would endeavour to procure for it insertion in the American papers. He had previously been engaged in the publication of a paper and magazine, in which his "Olive leaves" appeared; and on receipt of this request he caused 1,500 copies to be printed in the shape of his "Olive leaves," and sent a copy to every member of Congress, and to every paper in the States. It was published in upwards of 200 of them, and this prepared the way for the progress of the movement. The next steamer brought an address from Boston, old England, to Boston, new England, and from Plymouth, old England, to Plymouth, new England. This revived their home feelings and attachments, for many of the new generation had almost forgotten that their names and the names of their towns were called after the names in the old country. Boston and Plymouth responded in the warm spirit of brotherhood. Another steamer brought a most beautiful address from Southampton, one from 1,540 ladies of Exeter to those of Philadelphia, and a third from Edinburgh to Washington. These addresses were received with the greatest delight, and that to Philadelphia had met with a response from 4,000 ladies [applause]. Mr. Burritt read this response, the gist of which was that, however men might deem it honourable to make war, nothing was more becoming in a woman than to make peace. He next produced and read the following beautiful epistle from the celebrated Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess:—

"To your eloquent addresses on the subject of amity between our nations, our hearts respond. We thank you for your blessed words."

"Bound by the ties of a common ancestry and a common language, to us it has ever been pleasant to feel that we were as one great family. Still nearer have we been brought to each other by those swift messengers who, regardless of wind or tide, bear over the waters that divide us words warm from the lip, and thoughts ere they are spoken."

"Statesmen have clearly demonstrated the impolicy of sundering the links of commerce between our countries—of impeding the enterprise of mutual industry, and of impeding the peaceful travellers of the deep with battle-thunders. But the theory of national finance is not our department. Our diplomacy is that of the heart."

"Sisters and friends! we stretch our hands to you over the wide ocean. Receive the olive leaf that we have plucked for you. Whatever may be done by the cradle side or the hearth-stone to promote the spirit of peace and amity let us do. Let us breathe into unfolding infancy the soul of love. Let us touch for our daughters the key-tone of the angels' song. Let us point our young sons to the rock of St. Helena, and tell them the glory of the warrior is but remorse and nakedness when 'God taketh away the soul.' When those whom we are most bound to honour commend the illustrious men of the father-land, let us say to them, 'Sirs, ye are brethren.'"

"Sisters and friends! Your historians were the teachers of our childhood. Your philosophers and poets have guided us by their oracles, and thrilled us by their melody. In the sunbeam or the cloud of our early annals we have taken our part, like a daughter glorying in her mother's prosperity, or lamenting her infirmities. Still more, the gospel of peace and good-will hath enwrapped us as twin souls in the same mantle. Missionaries from our respective climes have gone forth to earth's benighted shores. Together they have toiled to frame the rude articulations of savage men to the name of Jesus, and the harmony of his love. While they open to them that holy book whose spirit is love, shall our comment be the dereliction of its principles? Shall we perplex the feeble students whom they are painfully and practically teaching the alphabet of heaven's peace by re-acting the crime that stained perfect Eden?"

"From aught so inconsistent and unwise, so unnatural and unchristian, may the God of our fathers defend us. And to that end let our earnest supplications mingle before His throne. With every rising sun, and ere the night lead to repose, let us say, 'Save thy people from the folly of reverting to the heathen cruelty they have laboured to destroy, from the sin of shedding kindred blood, from the treason of trampling on the laws of the Prince of Peace, whose vows they have taken and whose name they bear.'"

Mr. Burritt next went on to observe that in his view of

the human history and the present condition of the world it seemed that the Anglo-Saxon race had been designed by God to be his principal co-workers in carrying out his vast designs throughout the world. He thought that nothing could withstand the moral force of England and America, if rightly directed. He was happy to recognise the gradual development of the principle of the brotherhood of man, and the common consent now given to that beautiful idea originally promulgated from Mars-hill, namely, that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth" [cheers]. The multitudes which had assembled on that hill "to hear some new thing" had now wasted away, together with their marble temples; but the truth there expressed still remained written on every sunbeam, on every dew-drop, and on every green field in God's creation.

Having addressed the meeting on various other topics Mr. Burritt sat down amid loud applause.

Mr. ARROWSMITH moved, and Mr. Ald. PADMORE seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Burritt, which was carried, and the meeting separated, after enjoying a highly intellectual treat.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CORDEN, M.P., has been invited by the committee of the Manchester Reform Association to become a candidate for the representation of that town at the next general election; Mr. Mark Phillips having declined to come forward again. A deputation has been appointed to wait upon the hon. member for Stockport on this subject.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTBURY.—Mr. James Wilson, the able editor of the *Economist* newspaper, has accepted an invitation of the liberal electors of Westbury to allow himself to be put in nomination for that borough, at the next general election. Sir Ralph Lopes is the present member, and is a staunch Protectionist. It has been therefore determined to oppose him. Mr. Wilson addressed a meeting of several hundreds of the inhabitants on Monday week, in explanation of his political opinions. He declared himself in favour of an abolition of church-rates and the game-laws, and in favour of religious equality. On the latter subject we quote the following extracts from his speech, as reported in the *Wilts Independent* :—

He held religion to be a sacred thing between the conscience of man and his Maker [hear, hear], and he felt that he should be paying a very poor compliment to his religious convictions, and to the church to which he belonged, if he could consent to the imposition of a tax, either for the purpose of maintaining those opinions, or the temple in which he thought proper to exercise them [loud cheers]. He objected to any grants whatever of public money for ecclesiastical purposes [cheers]. When the late measure for the endowment of the college of Maynooth was introduced, he had strongly advised his honourable friend, Mr. Ward, to renew as an amendment the same proposition which he had on several former occasions brought forward as a substantive motion. Accordingly he gave notice of a motion to the effect that no grants should be made from the consolidated fund for purposes of religious endowment; but that if an endowment was to be granted, the surplus funds of the Irish church, which had been robbed from the Catholics, should be applied. This amendment being lost, Mr. Ward thought it right to support the original motion. He (Mr. Wilson) could not better explain his opinions than by stating what would have been his conduct on that occasion. Although almost the whole of his personal friends thought it right, on educational grounds, to support the grant, he should have considered it his duty to have opposed it—not on the ground that the Papists or any other sect ought to be put down for the free exercise of their religious convictions [hear, hear], but because he felt that religion was not a thing for which the public money ought to be granted—that religion was a thing that ought to be sustained by the vital principle in men's minds—and that religion was the worse for being endowed [cheers]. When it had been proposed to pay the Catholic clergy, he had repeatedly urged on those who favoured the step that they could not do a thing more dangerous to them as a body, nor so dishonest to the people of England.

A resolution, pledging the meeting to support Mr. Wilson, was unanimously carried. Mr. Wilson was supported by the leading Dissenting and other influential electors of the borough.

DUNDALK ELECTION.—This election terminated on Friday in the return of Mr. D. O'Connell, youngest child of Mr. O'Connell, now in his 26th year.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SHROPSHIRE.—A requisition is in the course of signature, calling upon Sir Andrew Corbett to come forward as a candidate to represent one of the divisions of this county in Parliament. We trust that the Dissenters, Methodists, and other friends of religious liberty will make up their minds to oppose, to the utmost of their power, any candidate who is not prepared to allow the fullest and most complete liberty of conscience. Many of them are probably aware how Sir Andrew Corbett has acted in regard to this matter. We understand that, a short time ago, he peremptorily forbade his tenants to allow any Dissenter to preach in their houses. The consequence was, that the Rev. Mr. Sadler, Independent minister of Wem, was driven out of the village of Preston; and so also would be the Methodists, if they had not had the good fortune to procure a piece of ground, on which they have built a small chapel. Sir Andrew, we understand, wrote a letter to Mr. Sadler, stating, that there are seven clergymen on his estate, and that he is determined that no Dissenter shall preach on his property.—*Patriot*.

EDINBURGH.—The *Edinburgh Chronicle* recommends that Mr. Bright be applied to by the electors, to become candidate for the capital of Scotland at the next general election.

REPRESENTATION OF BRECONSHIRE.—Colonel Wood, for forty years the representative of this county, has issued an address to the electors, intimating that on a dissolution of Parliament he does not intend again to solicit their suffrages. This has been necessitated by his support of the repeal of the corn-laws.

In the Blackfriars-road, Westminster, Whitechapel, and other populous parts, the cheap bakers offer very fair bread at 5½d. and 6d. the loaf.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE GAME-LAWS.

MR. BRIGHT'S REPORT.

The *Manchester Examiner* of Saturday publishes the remainder of Mr. Bright's draft report on the subject of the Game-laws, of which we avail ourselves to complete our abstract of the valuable conclusions arrived at by the hon. member for Durham.

It will be recollected that the third branch of the inquiry was the effect of game and the game-laws upon the relations of landlord and tenant. Upon this point the report says :—

It appears almost an invariable custom on an estate of any magnitude, to reserve the game and the right of preserving it to the landlord, whether the landlord be a game preserver or not; and thus many tenants who, on taking their farms, have thought nothing of game, and made no stipulations or calculations on the subject, have found themselves, either from the owner becoming a game preserver, or from the property passing into the hands of another proprietor, or from the game being rented by a stranger, great sufferers from damage by game for which they have no right to compensation. The landlord, having reserved the game, points to the existing contract, and the legal answer to a tenant's complaint of damage is complete. But, although there is often much complaint of damage, made by tenants to the landlords, or more frequently to their agents, by far the larger number of farmers make no formal complaints. They know that the landlord is so passionately attached to his game that he is rendered indisposed to listen to any complaints upon the subject—that the gamekeepers furnish all kinds of suggestions that the injury has been occasioned by something besides game, and farmers dislike to be considered grumblers: still they are greatly dissatisfied.

For example, Mr. Pusey says in his evidence:—"My opinion is, that the tenants do feel injury from game, but they are unwilling to interfere with their landlords' amusement, and, to a certain extent, they like to see their landlords following their amusements upon their lands; but I am certain that there is a growing feeling of the serious injury arising to farming from game."

Nearly all the practical agriculturists examined before your committee speak of game as being directly or indirectly the principal source of the unpleasant feelings which sometimes exist between landlords and tenants.

The losses from game, independently of their peculiarly vexatious nature, are in most cases an absolute loss to the tenants; the gratification, and in some instances the pecuniary profits, enjoyed by the landlords, are so enjoyed at the expense of their tenants.

On the operation of game preserving and the game-laws upon the condition of the working population of the rural districts, the report contains the following observations :—

The same passion for sport which animates the game preserver leads the poacher into his perilous course of life. All the witnesses describe poachers as men of shrewdness and activity, superior to the average of the class of agricultural labourers; and labourers who are addicted to occasional poaching are commonly men capable of being the best workmen. But whether the working-man is first led into poaching by distress, or by his love of adventure, the consequence is that he becomes a person of irregular habits, poor, and negligent of his family, if he has one, and comparatively ineffective as a labourer. Few poachers long escape conviction, and when once convicted of poaching in a preserved neighbourhood the labourer is a proscribed man; preservers will not employ him, and the farmers would rather not do so, for two reasons,—first, because the farmer's employment of a known poacher is not regarded with favour by his landlord; secondly, the man, from his habits of irregularity, usually becomes an inferior workman. When once, therefore, a labouring man has been convicted of poaching, he is almost impelled by necessity to repeat the offence. If he has been imprisoned, he finds his family in a state of the greatest destitution; and if, by any means, he continues to pay the fine imposed, he is loaded with a burden of obligation which it is nearly impossible, as a mere farming labourer, he can ever discharge. Therefore, even where the convicted poacher can obtain employment after his conviction, the pressure upon him to revert to poaching for relief seems almost irresistible. It has been proved before your committee that men once convicted of poaching seldom abandon the practice and become steady labourers, but that they far more commonly go on to infractions of other laws, until they become confirmed criminals. Nearly all the witnesses state it as their opinion, that poaching is the first step in the career of a rural criminal; and from the large proportion which offences against the game-laws bear to other offences in the agricultural districts, your committee cannot resist the conclusion, that a very considerable portion of the crime of those districts must be traced to game preserving.

Mr. Pusey mentions that, at the time he preserved game, there were several poachers on his property, men who had no ostensible means of earning a living, and who very seldom went to work; and that, since he had given up preserving, most of those men had gone to work, and are now regularly employed. One of Mr. Pusey's own tenants told him, after he had given up the preservation of game, that he could have no idea of the amount of idleness which was produced in highly-preserved parishes; and he gives as his decided opinion that the general abolition of game preserves would be of great benefit to the labouring classes.

Besides, the expenditure incurred by the proprietors in game preserving, varying from £300 to £1,500 a year, diverts them from substantial improvements on their estates, which would require the employment of many labourers. Your committee consider game preserving to demoralise the peasantry, without offering any countervailing benefit.

The fifth division of the subject is that which relates to the administration of the game-laws, and the operation thereof upon offenders, and the rural population in general :—

Some important facts were stated with respect to the administration of the game-laws by Samuel March Phillips, Esq., one of the Under Secretaries of the State for the Home Department. It appears, that in the year 1844 the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department was attracted by a statement, printed in Bedfordshire, that of the 201 commitments which had taken place in that county, 143 were for game offences, and fifty-eight other cases, and that in that number of game cases there were four in which the sentences had been clearly illegal; he, in consequence, determined to inquire into the administration of the Game-laws, and directed all the gaolers to send to the Home office copies of all summary convictions. Returns have since been made of all commitments on summary convictions under the game-laws, and it appears that, from the 23rd of May, 1841, to the 11th of March, such commitments amounted, in England and Wales, to 1,849. Of these, forty were found

to have been clearly illegal, and the men committed were at once discharged out of prison; while, in fourteen other cases, the circumstances of conviction were such as to induce the Secretary of State to commute the sentences.

Mr. Phillips gives it as his opinion that the game-laws are the severest laws on the statute book. Very few of the game-law convictions are regular in point of form, and would have been set aside had they gone before the judges.

Mr. Phillips also laid before your committee a table of Game-law convictions, followed by commitment to prison, during five years, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, in England and Wales, showing the proportion which they bear to the total male summary convictions in each year, from which it appears that the game-law convictions, which in 1839 amount to 2,642, advanced in each year until in 1843 they were 4,348, being upwards of one-seventh of all the summary convictions in England and Wales. This bears out the statements made to your committee, that the practice of game-preserving has greatly increased within the last ten years. And notwithstanding the stringent powers vested in the gentry for the protection of game, poaching goes on increasing, and under the present system will go on to increase.

Not less conclusive is the evidence of Captain William John Williams, an inspector of prisons. The subject of the game-laws forced itself upon the attention of this witness, from observing, that there was a constant influx of prisoners for infractions of the game-laws at certain periods of the year into the gaols and houses of correction. This induced him to make particular inquiries into the subject of the officer of the prison, and the prisoners themselves. The result of those inquiries has been to show, that the game-law offenders come from the agricultural counties; that the length of imprisonment, the severity of punishments, and the cumulative penalties, lead to the conclusion that the game-law is more severe in itself and in its administration than the laws for the protection of property generally.

The sixth and last division of the inquiry is the influence of game-preserving and the game-laws upon the general interests of the community :—

To the labourer game offers a perilous resource in times of distress and want of employment; the love of sport also often affords an additional inducement to poaching; and the severity of the law, no less than the universal opinion that there is a great distinction between the right to game and the right to other property, creates a general sentiment of sympathy towards poachers. And although game offences by poor men are punished with severity, the wealthier classes constantly disregard the law; noblemen and gentlemen who desire to get up a stock of game in their preserves, have no hesitation in buying live game and game eggs during the breeding season, when by law the taking them is absolutely prohibited. Game out of season is habitually provided at the clubs and dinners of the rich; the rural labourer is made the instrument by which these indulgences of the wealthy are obtained. Everything concurs to render the game-laws the source of demoralisation, and to lead the labourers to those first breaches of law which generally end in serious crime. The destruction of agricultural produce, the prevention of high farming, and the consequent diminution of employment, form a national evil of extensive operation. These circumstances your committee believe to have an important and most mischievous influence on the morals of the people. The farmer, whose crops are injured by the game bred on his farm, over which he has no control, disregards infractions of the law, and not unfrequently looks on the poacher as his best friend. His labourers partake of their master's feeling, and deem the taking of game as at least an innocent, if not a meritorious act. Unlike other offences, it is in evidence that volunteer prosecutors and witnesses against poachers are almost unknown, and that it is by the testimony of gamekeepers and watchers that convictions take place.

Violence and bloodshed constantly occur from the preservation of game, of which numerous cases were referred to by the witnesses examined. Your committee deem it proper, in connexion with this subject, to direct the attention of the House to two returns made by order of the House of Commons in 1844. The first consisted of "A return of all inquests held by the coroners of England and Wales since the year 1833, upon the bodies of gamekeepers, and the verdicts of the juries," from which it appears that no less than twenty-six verdicts of wilful murder and manslaughter had been found on inquests held upon the bodies of gamekeepers who had met with death by violence. The other was "A return of the number of persons convicted of any offences against the Game-laws at any petty sessions, quarter sessions, or assizes, during the year 1843, specifying the penalties or punishment inflicted, and in which county, and upon whose property the offences were committed." From this return it appears that in the year 1843 no less than 4,529 convictions for offences against the game-laws took place.

The following is a copy of the resolutions proposed in committee by Mr. Bright :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That, although the law recognises a qualified interest in game, as resting in the owner of the land, it appears to your committee that, among all classes of the community, a most important distinction is drawn between such interest in game and the right by which other property is held.
2. That this distinction is an insuperable obstacle to any general acknowledgment of the propriety of the stringent legislation, by which it has been, and is now, sought to give protection to the qualified property which exists in game.
3. That infractions of the game-laws are not in general regarded by any class as violations of the moral law, and such offences are not considered of themselves to fix criminality upon the characters of those who commit them.
4. That except among the class whose sports the game-laws are intended to protect, there appears to prevail a strong sympathy towards individuals who come under the penalties inflicted by those laws.
5. That the penalties thus inflicted appear wholly ineffectual to prevent infractions of the game-laws, or to reclaim those who offend against them; inasmuch as it is proved that very frequently the same individuals are convicted ten, fifteen, or even twenty times during the course of a few years.
6. That the offenders against whom the game-laws are enforced do not admit the justice of their sentences, but rather deny the impartiality of the tribunal by which they are tried, and consider themselves as victims of a harsh and unequal law.
7. That, although game offences are not by public sentiment deemed criminal, yet they lead the labouring classes, in towns as well as in the rural districts, by a course of irregular habits, to offences of a more serious character.
8. That, in a large proportion of cases, in almost every county, the magistrates who administer the game-laws are preservers of game, and very frequently passionately fond of shooting; and this circumstance gives rise to a suspicion of bias; while the magistrates themselves feel that their administration of the law is regarded with extreme jealousy.
9. That this suspicion of unfairness is increased by the fact that almost invariably, the only witness against the poacher is a gamekeeper or his assistant; one of whom generally lays the information, and is the receiver of a portion of the penalty, whilst the other gives the only testimony required to secure a conviction. It appears, further, that it is rare that an indifferent or disinterested party gives evidence in game cases, except in favour of the person charged with the offence.
10. That although by law the game upon a farm is held to be the property of the occupier, except when specially reserved to the

landlord, yet it is proved that the practice of so reserving it is all but universal; and that, in reality, the control over the game is in very rare instances in the hands of the occupying tenants.

11. That by an overwhelming mass of evidence it is proved, that enormous damage is sustained by the cultivators of the soil where game is preserved, greatly exceeding, according to the evidence of many practical and most respectable farmers, the whole amount of the poor-rate, county-rate, church-rate, highway-rate, and income-tax payable upon the farm on which the game is preserved, or which may be in the immediate neighbourhood of a preserve.

12. That it is proved upon the evidence of most trustworthy tenant-farmers and landowners, that to compensate the cultivators of a game farm a diminution of rent, varying from 20 to 30 per cent., should be allowed.

13. That it does not appear to be the practice of the proprietors of land to make compensation for the destruction of crops caused by game, although some honourable instances to the contrary have been brought before your committee.

14. That the system of game preserving is proved to be a source of great irritation to the tenantry, and of frequent disputes between them and their landlords, as well from the injury sustained by the tenants from the destruction of their crops, as from the interference and watchings practised upon them by the gamekeepers.

15. That it is proved that the prosperity of agriculture, throughout very many parts of England and Scotland, is greatly impaired by the preservation of game; that a vast amount of produce is destroyed; that the fertility of the soil is diminished; that less capital is expended and less labour employed; and that thus, by the same process, the profits of the tenantry and the wages of the labourers are reduced.

16. That, by a return presented to your House in the year 1844, it is shown that, in the year 1843, not less than 4,529 persons were convicted of offences against the game laws, and suffered fine or imprisonment; that, from the year 1833 to the year 1844, inquests were held on the bodies of 41 gamekeepers, and that, in not less than 26 cases, verdicts of wilful murder were returned.

17. That the extended and careful investigations which your committee have made into the matters referred to them, has forced them to the conclusion, that the very serious and widely-spread evils which are so fully proved to exist, are inseparable from the practice of preserving game. That it seems clear to your committee that this practice, now so general, and of late years so much extended, is at variance with the interests of a country where population is rapidly increasing, where agriculture is improving, and where advancing civilisation is everywhere apparent.

18. That with respect to remedial measures, and to changes in the law, your committee would recommend that in all future legislation on the subject of game, it should be a primary object to discourage the practice of game preserving, as incompatible with the successful pursuit of agriculture, hurtful to the morality of the labouring classes, destructive of that kindly feeling which should exist between the different ranks of society, and generally disadvantageous to the interests of the country.

PREVALENCE OF ENGLISH CHOLERA.—The weekly return of the mortality of the metropolis, which we published on Thursday, shows the necessity of immediate measures for guarding the public health by removing the preventable causes of disease. The weekly average of deaths in the summer from all causes is given at 898. The actual number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, July 25, was 1,003, an increase of 105, or rather more than eleven per cent. of that excess, just one-half fifty-two, were cases of death from cholera—not Asiatic, but of the sporadic kind—and from diarrhoea attacking adults. The infantile cases of death from diarrhoea amounted to 130. The total deaths from English cholera and diarrhoea were therefore 182, or about eighteen per cent. of the whole week's mortality. Except from a peculiar constitutional state of the patient, or from circumstances affecting him injuriously *ab extra*, we believe that a fatal termination of a case of English cholera or diarrhoea need rarely, if ever, be apprehended. There are few disorders which are more completely under the power of medicine and judicious treatment, where, except for the illness in question, the patient might be regarded as possessed of an average amount of health and vital energy, and where the circumstances in which he is placed afford a fair scope to medical efforts. We read in the official report of the Registrar-general for the spring quarter, ending June 30, 1846:—"The deaths in the quarter were 43,582. If the mortality had not been higher in the towns than in the poor country districts where the air is purer, the deaths in the quarter would not have exceeded 33,000. Within the last three months ten thousand lives have been destroyed in a part of England only by causes which there is every reason to believe may be removed."—*Times*.

EPISCOPALIANISM v. PRESBYTERIANISM IN SCOTLAND.—On Friday week, judgment was given by Vice-Chancellor Sir James Knight Bruce in the case of the Attorney-General v. the Glasgow college. In December 1677, Mr. John Snell, of Uffeton in Warwickshire, conveyed some property in trust to be applied to the maintenance of a certain number of boys, natives of Scotland, at certain colleges in Oxford. It was a condition that each of the boys must have passed a certain time at the college of Glasgow; and it was also stipulated, under a penalty of £500, that he should enter into holy orders, that he should not accept of preferment in England, but return to Scotland and look for it there. The defendants contended that the will must be administered in reference to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The object of the plaintiffs was to make the will directly auxiliary to the Episcopal communion in Scotland. His honour decided in favour of that view. After directing certain inquiries to be made by the master, the judgment proceeds—"And the Court declares its opinion, that the Principal, Professors, Regents, and officers of Glasgow College, in so administering the said charity, ought to have regard, so far as conveniently may be in the present state of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, to the circumstance that the said testator is to be considered as having been, when he made and re-published his will, a member of the Established Church of England or Scotland, and therefore an Episcopalian Protestant; and that by the expression 'holy orders,' he meant, holy orders by Episcopal ordination."

FIRE AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.—The immense range of warehouses bounding these docks had a narrow escape on Monday night. A long building three stories high, used as a cooperage, and filled with hoops, staves, and other articles of an inflammable character, was discovered to be on fire, but, by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen and others, was prevented from extending itself to the adjoining warehouses. It was got under in the course of a couple of hours. The whole of the roof of the cooperage, is, however, burned off, the third floor and its contents are destroyed, the second story is partially consumed, and the remainder of the same building is seriously injured by the fire. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

LITERATURE.

The Worship of Genius, and the Distinctive Character or Essence of Christianity. By Professor C. ULLMAN. Translated from the German, by LUCY SANDFORD. Pp. 116. London: Chapman. The Catholic Series. 1846.

MANY will wonder what idea is meant to be conveyed by the title of the first article in this volume, Germans being more accustomed than Englishmen to such things. It may be well, therefore, to say that it was occasioned by a passage of the celebrated Strauss, who says:—"The only worship, we may lament or rejoice, but we cannot deny it,—the only worship left to the cultivated of this age from the religious disorganisation of the last, is the worship of genius." The subject thus suggested is treated by our author in a manner that has our general approval as to sentiment and style. There are many just and beautiful conceptions expressed and developed, and the mode of utterance and illustration is more clear and simple than that adopted often by our German brethren in treating such topics. The judgment of Prof. Ullman is that—"The worship of genius has its truth and its justice as opposed to something lower, but is untrue and unjust as opposed to something higher; it is beautiful and praiseworthy as a natural enthusiasm for the highest manifestations of the human intellect; but reprehensible and destructive as a substitute for the worship of God, and for the true living Christian faith"—"for three reasons: because homage is not religion, because genius is not God, and because Christ is not merely a man of the highest genius." The object of the second article is to inquire what makes Christianity what it is, and gives it a peculiar impress, as distinguished from other religions. The author considers Christianity in its several historical forms, as Doctrine, Moral Law, Redemption, and the Union of Man with God—these types being "well expressed in the various churches into which the Christian world is divided"—the Greek church embodying the first, the Romish church exemplifying the second, the "Evangelical" church exhibiting the third, and the fourth being reserved as the distinctive blessing and glory of "the church of the future,—the true Catholic church," and arrives at this point—"that the distinctive feature of Christianity is—the peculiar office, the moral and religious authority of its founder, as the individual in whom the union of the Divine with the human was fully manifested." A good deal of what is said on this point is worthy of earnest attention, though we would not be understood to express acquiescence in some of the theological ideas.

Christian Discrimination; or, a Discourse on the things in Religion which differ. By the Rev. HENRY HOLLIS. pp. 135. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1846.

WE cannot but think the author happy in his selection of a subject. It is comprehensive, important, and, compared with many, fresh. On looking around upon society, how little "discrimination" there is, and how little attempt to discriminate! The great mass of men, and religious men, are mere copies, receiving their views implicitly from others, not acquiring them through independent investigation. This fact lies at the root of much of the fickleness, heartlessness, insincerity, and inconsistency, of the times. A faith without reasons seen and appreciated will not be loved, wrought out, battled for manfully, maintained through evil and good report. Instead of calling upon men to avow and defend their principles, a better and more necessary thing, in many cases, would be to put them into the way of getting some. Let the mental impressions be true, and clear, and deep, and a host of obstacles are at once removed from the way of bold profession and courageous practice.

Believing that Mr. Hollis could not have well selected a more seasonable and salutary theme, we are glad to be able to commend his mode of treating it. The little book has much worth. The principles are sound, the language plain and perspicuous, and the spirit faithful and earnest. Occasionally we have met with an opinion which we should not like to frank, and a mode of applying an opinion which we deem rather doubtful; but the general character and tendency of the volume is good, and we trust that its healthy tone of sentiment will brace and invigorate the morals and religion of many. Our young people would greatly profit by seriously pondering these pages. There are seven chapters, in which are discussed the *Nature, Subjects, Importance, Hindrances, and Influence*, of Christian discrimination.

The Holy Bible: containing the Authorised Version of the Old and New Testaments, with Many Thousand Emendations. People's Edition. London: C. A. Bartlett.

We have already noticed the first edition of this work.

We now only need to add that the present is beautifully got up, cheap, cast into a clear type, illustrated with maps and tables, and in all respects fitted for its holy and happy mission. Cheap bibles are among the signs of the times. Happy for the world when such works as these become universally prevalent.

CURE FOR THE POTATO DISEASE.—Mr. Jasper W. Rogers, of Dublin, in a letter to the *Mark Lane Express*, says:—"The diseased potatoes may be almost entirely preserved from the effect of decomposition, by using pulverised peat or charcoal; abundantly interposing it between the layers and in the interstices, in pitting or storing, the pit or store being, of course, properly ventilated. The action is thus: the charcoal absorbs the over-abundant moisture, the attendant of the disease, and instantly corrects the putrescent matter which it contains; therefore effectually protecting the whole from infection and contagion, or the evil action of heated moisture."

Lieutenant Hawkey has been reinstated in his original rank in the Royal Marine Corps.

THE BENTINCK DEMONSTRATION came off at King's Lynn, Norfolk, yesterday afternoon. The report of the proceedings, which extends to five columns and a half, is a signal instance of the enterprising energy of the morning papers. The dinner, to which about 500 sat down, took place in the market-house. The Earl of Oxford, High Steward of the town, presided, supported on the right by Lord George Bentinck, M.P., the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P.; on the left by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sondes, Mr. D'Israeli, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., and Sir H. Berners. The Vice-chair was filled by Mr. J. Cobon, who was supported on the right by Mr. Bagge, M.P., Sir J. Tyrrell, M.P., Mr. G. Hudson, M.P.; and on the left by Mr. G. Wodehouse, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant Byles. Lord George Bentinck's health was, of course, the toast of the evening. The noble lord responded in an able and most elaborate speech in defence of protection. It partook strongly of after-dinner vehemence. Sir R. Peel was attacked without mercy. He exhorted the agricultural interest to bestir themselves and put forth every exertion with a view to the next general election. Mr. Serjeant Byles proposed the health of the Duke of Richmond, who replied in a long address, the gist of which was "No surrender." He did not forget to bring in his exploits as a soldier at Waterloo, and in the Peninsular campaigns. He knew no expression in the English language that could strongly enough mark his horror of the conduct of Sir R. Peel. Mr. D'Israeli was the last speaker of importance. In his bitter invectives he far exceeded the preceding speaker. "A stab in the back," "conceived in panic, and consummated in treachery," are specimens of the mild expressions made use of by the hon. member, in connexion with the repeal of the corn-laws. Comparing the present and late Premier, he said:—

But we must distinguish between the mature conviction of Lord J. Russell and that puerile fanaticism which marked the late Prime Minister of England [cheers and laughter], which, if it were developed by a youth instead of distinguishing a Prime Minister of more than mature years [a laugh], we could only regard as that phrenzy which results from meeting a particular animal in the dog-days [laughter].

All the speakers expressed a strong conviction that the country would soon be glad to return to protection. The chairman trusted that Lord George Bentinck would one day be Premier—an office which "he ought and must aspire to." The reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, speaking of the demonstration, says:—

What a contrast to their gatherings in the metropolis, in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Stockport, and throughout the whole kingdom. Though public announcements of this demonstration had been given in every conceivable manner—though the names of the leading orators had been heralded in the newspapers and placarded on the walls, yet Lynn, with its 1,150 registered electors, could not muster above six hundred men prepared to do honour to the cause.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—EDINBURGH.—On Thursday last we were favoured with an address on the origin, progress, and present appearance of the temperance reformation in America, by Dr. Beecher, the originator and successful propagator of this great and good work. The speaker gave a very graphic sketch of the progress of the cause from 1810 to the present day, detailing the many difficulties and discouragements which he and his fellow-advocates had to encounter. But no obstacles were allowed to dishearten them. They proceeded onwards amidst all opposition, going on "from strength to strength," their motto being always "Forward," waging war first against spirituous liquors, and then, when necessity demanded, against strong drink of every kind; and their success was as great as their most sanguine wishes could have expected; and he called on all present to go on in this great work in Scotland, and not to fear but that a like success awaited their efforts. Mr. William Reid (who was chairman) made a few impressive and appropriate remarks on the subject, calling upon the audience to weigh well the advice tendered by their respected father and friend, who had come so far to visit them, and then returned to Dr. Beecher the grateful and heartfelt thanks of the friends of the cause, for the prompt manner in which he had come forward, and the able and energetic address which he had had the pleasure of giving and they of listening to. —*From our Correspondent.*

GLEANINGS.

A provincial journal, in vaticinating on the evil results which must inevitably flow from free trade, declares,—"The consequence must follow the cause as lightning pursues the thunder!"

The yearly consumption of coal in Great Britain is upwards of 20,000,000 tons.

The metropolis is supplied with water by eight companies. The daily supply of the whole amounts to 36,000,000 gallons; and the houses to which this vast quantity of water is distributed are 250,000, or an average of 144 gallons to each house.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing yesterday in the pleasure-grounds of the Palace.—*Court Circular.* [What an event to be trumpeted to the wisest of people! A little baby in long clothes is carried out by its nurse to breathe the fresh air in a garden!]—*Jerrold's Magazine.*

The goods and chattels at the League-office, Fleet-street, London, were sold by auction on Tuesday last.

The Earl of Besborough is the first Irish resident nobleman who has been appointed Lord-lieutenant since the reign of Charles II.

The arrivals of Indian corn, in Liverpool, from America and the southern parts of Europe, have been very considerable.

The traders of Greenock have presented Sir R. Peel with a massive silver jug.

A short time since, while a cat, belonging to a person in Saltergate, Chesterfield, was sitting in an open window three stories high, she observed a sparrow flying into its nest, under the eaves of the roof. Puss suddenly made a spring from the widow—caught the bird—and dropped upon her legs on the pavement of the street uninjured. She immediately ran off with her prize.

EPITAPHS IMPROVED.—I wish I could find in some epitaph, "he loved so many;" it is better than "he killed so many." Yet the world hangs in admiration over this; you and I should be found alone before the other.—*Landor's Works.*

A RARE PEDIGREE.—Amongst the animals sent as a present to the King of the French by the Imam of Muscat, are two beautiful mares, declared to be direct descendants from the favourite mare of Mahomed, named Borak. Their genealogy, with the certificates of descent, are inclosed in a leaden box, suspended from the neck.

The Peel Cabinet of eighteen contained five Scotchmen, five Englishmen, one Borderer, one Irishman, and one American. There were also eleven Scotchmen in high Government offices, but not of the Cabinet. The Russell Cabinet of sixteen contains two Scotchmen, eleven Englishmen, and three Irishmen.

Miss Goddard, a child only nine years old, performed on the pianoforte by command of the Queen.—*Morning Post.*—[This is better patronage than giving pencil-cases to Tom Thumbs.]

BIRTHS.

July 27, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. JAMES THOMAS HAWES, of a daughter.

July 29, the wife of Mr. J. S. PEARSON, of Andover, minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 21, at the Independent chapel, Skinner-street, Poole, by Mr. E. R. Conder, M.A., Mr. JOHN BASLEY, of Spetisbury, minister, to Miss NOTTING, of Poole.

July 22, at the Independent chapel, Wells, by Mr. S. Martin, Mr. GEORGE G. KERR, of Lynn, to MARGERY M'MILLAN, of Holkham-hall.

July 26, by Mr. E. G. Lewis, in the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Rochdale, Mr. JOHN SUTCLIFFE to Miss MARY ANN STONES, both of Rochdale.

July 28, at Ballie-street chapel, Rochdale, by Mr. Ince, of Leeds, Mr. NORRIS TAYLOR, clerk to the Rochdale police commissioners, to ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. COLLINGS, of Rochdale.

July 29, by license, at Union chapel, Luton, by Mr. R. Robinson, CHARLES SYDNEY BEECROFT to Miss EMILY GOUSON, both of Luton.

July 29, at Trinity chapel, Brixton, by Mr. S. Eldridge, minister, Mr. JOHN COOK, jun., eldest son of John Cook, Esq., of Grove-house, Brixton, to OLIVE, eldest daughter of George HAYWARD, Esq., of Olive Cottage, Dulwich-road, Brixton.

July 30, at the Independent chapel, Wheathamstead, by Mr. T. Gilbert, minister, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, to RUTH IRONS, daughter of Mr. Irons, of that place.

August 1, at St. Mark's, Kennington, by Mr. Charlton Lane, Mr. JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, of the Old Kent-road, to JANE, elder daughter of the late Mr. Alexander WILLIAMSON, of Upper Thames-street.

August 3, at the Baptist chapel, Bridlington, by Mr. Robert Harness, Mr. GEORGE VICARS, Hull, to Miss JANE BIELBY, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bielby, Esq., of Bridlington.

DEATHS.

July 21, at Bex, Switzerland, from the shock occasioned by the overturning of a carriage, although no bodily injuries were sustained, LOUISA, the beloved wife of Robert WINTER, Esq., of Bedford-row, London, and of Hove, Sussex.

July 23, at Cirencester, JAMES HOLMES WHITE, solicitor, aged 36, the only surviving son of Mr. D. White, Baptist minister, tenderly beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him.

July 26, at Stratton-park, MARY URSULA, wife of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., aged 72.

July 26, at Deptford, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, Mrs. NAOMI FEATHERSTONE, mother of Mr. J. S. Featherstone, of Woolwich.

July 28, at his house in Belgrave-square, General the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B., &c.

July 31, much respected and beloved by a numerous circle of friends, Mrs. DORE, of Cotton-hill, Shrewsbury, in the 89th year of her age.

August 1, in London, at the age of 51, DWARKANATH TAGORE, the eminent Hindoo merchant, of cancer in the stomach.

Latelly, at Norwich, Mr. JOHN HILL, professor of music, and master of the Norwich chorus.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, July 31.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Independent Chapel, Mancetter, Warwickshire.

Independent Chapel, Worthington, Cumberland.

Adfa Chapel, Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES MURRY, Bristol, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

BIRD, ISAAC, Harrow-on-the-Hill, grocer, August 11, Sept. 11: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

CARNE, JOSEPH, jun., Falmouth, grocer, August 12, Sept. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Bull and Tilly, Falmouth; and Messrs. Avery and Son, Exeter.

CLARK, BENJAMIN, Kingston-upon-Thames, export ale and porter merchant, August 8, September 10: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, Petworth, corn merchant, August 8, Sept. 10: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Heald, Throgmorton-street; and Mr. Dainty, Petworth.

GILL, RICHARD, Richmond, Yorkshire, August 11, Sept. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Meggison and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Langhorne, Richmond, Yorkshire; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Leeds.

HATTON, JOHN, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, clothier, August 11, Sept. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Van Sandau and Co., King-street, Chesham, London; Messrs. Brook and Co., Huddersfield; and Messrs. Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

JAMIESON, JAMES, Leeds, stockbroker, August 10, Sept. 3: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. E. Upton, Leeds; and Messrs. Few and Co., Covent-garden, London.

KILPIN, EDMUND BURKE, Ryde, Isle of Wight, jeweller, August 10, Sept. 7: solicitor, Mr. Watson, Basinghall-street.

PALMER, JOHN, Worthing, painter, August 8, Sept. 8: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Reed, Worthing.

RAYNER, THOMAS INGHAM, Birstal, Yorkshire, apothecary, Aug. 11, Sept. 1: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Co., Ely-place, London; Messrs. Battye and Co., Birstal; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.

SAMUEL, SAUL, and SAMUEL, WALTER, Birmingham, woollen drapers, August 30, Sept. 17: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. H. Linklater, Leadenhall-street, London.

SUCH, JOSEPH JAMES, 20, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth-road, auctioneer, August 11, Sept. 4: solicitor, Mr. B. P. Smith, Basinghall-street.

WHITE, DANIEL, Bristol, potter, August 11, Sept. 7: solicitor, Mr. G. L. King, Bristol.

WILKIN, ATKINSON, Camberwell, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City, August 11, Sept. 18: solicitor, Mr. Espin, New Boswell-court, Fleet-street.

WILSON, THOMAS, Sheffield, grocer, August 14, Sept. 4: solicitors, Mr. W. B. Fennell, Sheffield; and Mr. A. Duncan, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, London.

WRAO, JONATHAN, Melina-place, Westminster-bridge-road, iron merchant, August 11, Sept. 9: solicitors, Mr. S. F. Miller, Duke-street, St. James's; and Mr. C. Hunt, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Metcalf Latham, Dover, banker, first div. of 8s.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday before Aug. 13, and after Oct. 6, and at Dover—George Graham, Thos. Adams, and Michael Eogle Macfarlane, Cheap-side, calico printers, div. of 9d.; and on the separate estate of George Graham, a div. of 7s. 9d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Frederick Dixon, Long-lane, Bermondsey, carrier, div. of 1s. 5d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John Perry, Newgate-market, meat salesman, div. of 13s. 4d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John

Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wool stapler, first dividend on new profits only, of 6d. and 9-10ths of a penny; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—George Osborn, Exeter, whip maker, first div. of 3s. 5d.; Paul-street, Exeter, on and after Aug. 4—John Peter James, Truro, Cornwall, draper, first div. of 8s. 9d.; Paul-street, Exeter, on and after Aug. 4—William Grosvenor, Shelton, Staffordshire, iron founder, first div. of 3s. 9d.; 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday before Aug. 17 or after Oct. 5—Joseph Robinson, Salford, millwright, first dividend of 5s. 3d.; 35, George-street, Manchester, Aug. 11, or any day after Oct. 4—Lucy Williams, Oxford-street, woollen draper, first div. of 2s. 10d.; 12, Abchurch-lane, August 1, and two following Saturdays—William Bell, Fenchurch-street, merchant, fifth div. of 2d.; 12, Abchurch-lane, August 1, and two following Saturdays—Charles Harrington, Kidderminster, plumber, second div. of 3d.; 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—William Hoare, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, apothecary, first div. of 1s. 6d.; 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Charles Reesby, Stamford, miller, second div. of 3d.; 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—John Radbone, Alcester, Warwickshire, broker, first div. of 1s. 4d.; 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, August 4th.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethlehem Chapel, Peterstone, Glamorganshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SUGDEN, JOHN, Steeton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDRIDGE, HENRY FRANCIS, Liverpool, music-seller, August 18, September 22: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Old Jewry, London; and Mr. Greene, Liverpool.

BIRD, ISAAC, Harrow-on-the-Hill, grocer, August 11, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, Pudsey, Yorkshire, grocer, August 18, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Rushworths, Staple-inn, London; and Mr. Sanderson, Leeds.

CAINES, JOHN, Chilton Cantels, Somersetshire, corn-dealer, Aug. 18, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Trehorn and Co., Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury, London; Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil.

CLARK, THOMAS WILLIAM, Strood, Kent, common brewer, Aug. 12, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Davies, Devonshire-square.

COLLESS, FARRSCOTT, Wigan, tea dealer, August 18, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

COWIE, HENRY, and CLARK, JAMES, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 18, September 22: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, London; and Mr. J. N. G. Thompson, Liverpool.

COX, WILLIAM HENRY, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, barge builder, August 13, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Rickson and Son, Newry-street, Aldgate.

EDWARDS, ANTHONY TURNER, 13, Idol-lane, Tower-street, City, bricklayer, August 11, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

MORRIS, JAMES COVEL, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker, August 17, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse-square.

PAYNE, JOHN, Bristol, millwright, August 18, September 22: solicitors, Messrs. Peter and Abbot, Bristol.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD WEDGWOOD, Bishopsgate-street, City, dealer in glass, August 11, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse-square.

PRITCHARD, JAMES, 17, Seymour-place, Camden-town, butcher, August 11, September 11: solicitor, Mr. Comyn, Lincoln's-inn.

SAMUEL, SAUL, and SAMUEL, WALTER, Birmingham, woollen drapers, August 13, September 17: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. H. Linklater, 115, Leadenhall-street, London; and Mr. T. R. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SIDDONS, THOMAS, Liverpool, ironmonger, August 18, September 22: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool.

TIPPLE, SAMUEL, Norwich, tailor, August 15, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Dickinson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

WATERS, FREDERICK, Church-street, Hackney, cheesemonger, August 14, September 10: solicitor, Mr. S. Pile, Hatton-garden.

WATSON, WILLIAM, late of Hardcastle, Yorkshire, lead merchant, August 19, September 16: solicitors, Mr. Harris, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, London; Mr. Paget, Skipton; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

WINFIELD, THOMAS, Bristol, tea dealer, August 18, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOYNE, WILLIAM, jun., Netherton of Grange, Elginshire, cattle-dealer, August 10, 31.

BROWN, ANDREW, Glasgow, cow-feeder, August 13, 31.

LYON, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, Edinburgh, cutler, August 11, September 1.

DIVIDENDS.

Gardner Boggs, Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 3d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—Griffith and Pearson, 120, New Bond-street, tailors, first div. of 4s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—Richard Blacklock, Lydd, Kent, innkeeper, first div. of 3s. 2d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—John Leech, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, sec. and final div. of 2d.; at 57, Grey-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 8, 15, and any Saturday after Oct. 3—James Blacket Stokesley, Yorkshire, flax spinner, first div. on new profits of 5s. 2d.; at 57, Grey-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Samuel Pritchett and Joseph Peckover, Orridge, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, glove manufacturer, first div. of 4s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Elizabeth Smith Dykes, Romford, Essex, basket maker, first div. of 8s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Bacon, York, carpenter, first div. of 11d.; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day—George Leather and Charles Wetherall, Warden, Leeds, earthenware manufacturers, first div. of 4s. 4d. on the joint estate, first div. of 13s. 6d. on the separate estate of George Leather, and a first and final div. of 20s. on the separate estate of Charles Wetherall Warden; at 5, Park-row, Leeds, any day—Joseph Thompson, Norwich, grocer, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—Robert Starbuck, Gravesend, shipwright, first div. of 5s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—Robert Garland, Waltham-green, corn chandler, first div. of 1s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15—Boggs, Taylor, and Co., Great Winchester-street, merchants, third div. of 8d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after October 15.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols ..	96	96	96	95	95	96
Otto for Accounts ..	96	96	96	96	96	96
3 percent Reduced ..	96	96	96	96	96	96
New 3 percent ..	98	98	98	98	97	98
Long Annuities ..	105	105	105	105	105	105
Bank Stock ..	209	209	208	209	208	208
India Stock ..	262	262	262	262	261	261
Exchequer Bills ..	10pm	11pm	11pm	10pm	10pm	11pm
India Bonds ..	—	—	18	22	23	21

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	96	Mexican ..	26
Brazilian ..	89	Peruvian ..	38
Buenos Ayres ..	39	Portuguese 5 per cent ..	78
Columbian ..	18	Ditto converted ..	45
Danish ..	88	Russian ..	111
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent ..	59	Spanish Active ..	26
Ditto 4 per cent ..	94	Ditto Passive ..	61
French 3 per cent ..	82	Ditto Deferred ..	16

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	130	London & Croydon Trunk ..	23
Blackwall ..	9	London and Greenwich ..	9
Bristol and Exeter ..	85	Ditto New ..	—
Eastern Counties ..	24	Manchester and Leeds ..	115
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	74	Midland Counties ..	146
Grand Junction ..	236	Ditto New Shares ..	39
Great North of England ..	153	Manchester and Birm'g ..	87
Great Western ..	86	Midland and Derby ..	122
Ditto Half ..	34	Norfolk ..	27
Ditto Fifths ..	232	South Eastern and Dover ..	46
London and Birmingham ..	33	South Western ..	76
London & Birm. 1/2 Shares ..	66	Trent Valley ..	—
London and Brighton ..	—	York and North Midland ..	—

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 3.

The supply of English wheat this morning was moderate, but it included 500 or 600 qrs. of new, fine in quality, weight, and condition; it was cleared off readily, white from 52s. to 56s., red 46s. to 50s. per qr., and here and there a parcel of extra quality brought a little more. Old wheat was neglected, and the business done in it was limited and retail, and prices the turn lower: old white 48s. to 53s., red 42s. to 46s. per qr. We had a very heavy rain on Saturday evening, and during yesterday, last night, and this morning; in fact, quite a deluge for some hours. There was a deal of corn carried last week in the neighbouring counties, and to the south. Our arrivals of oats, chiefly foreign, have been considerable this week. We experienced a slow sale for this article to-day to consumers at 6d. to 1s. per qr. under the rates of last Monday. Barley, beans, and peas in short supply, and prices unaltered from last Monday. Purchases of Indian corn continue to be made at 27s. to 29s. for Ireland, whence the complaints about the re-appearance of the potato disease are increasing.

Wheat, Red ..	42 to 46	Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 49
Fine ..	46 to 50	Pale ..	58 to 61
White ..	47 to 52	Rye ..	30 to 33
Fine ..	52 to 56	Peas, Hog ..	32 to 35
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	42 to 46	Maple ..	32 to 35
Barley ..	24 to 26	Boilers ..	39 to 40
Malting ..	30 to 31	Beans, Ticks ..	34 to 37

Beans, Pigeon ..	40 to 44	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Harrow ..	36 to 39	Wheat ..	51s. 7d.
Oats, Feed ..	24 to 26	Barley ..	27 5
Fine ..	21 to 27	Oats ..	23 6
Poland ..	24 to 28	Rye ..	36 2
Potato ..	30 to 32	Beans ..	37 11
		Peas ..	35 3

Wheat ..	49s. 11d.	Wheat ..	51s. 7d.
Barley ..	27 2	Barley ..	27 5
Oats ..	29 5	Oats ..	23 6
Rye ..	29 9	Rye ..	36 2
Beans ..	38 9	Beans ..	37 11
Peas ..	36 10	Peas ..	35 3

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, August 3.

To-day we had on offer about 600 foreign beasts, 2,000 sheep and lambs, and 20 calves, in most excellent condition: indeed, this was the finest collection of foreign stock we have yet witnessed. The demand, however, was heavy, and prices were not supported. The beef trade was excessively dull, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots being only 3s. 10d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was not effected. With sheep we were heavily supplied, yet the mutton trade was tolerably steady, and previous rates were well supported, the prime old Downs realising 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Although the number of lambs was large, the sale for that description of stock was brisk, at full prices. Calves moved off slowly, yet previous rates were supported. In pigs exceedingly little was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal ..	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton ..	3 3 to 4 4	Pork ..	3 8 to 4 10
		Lamb ..	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Beasts ..	801	Sheep ..	18,500	Calves ..	461	Pigs ..	365
Friday ..	3,742		35,700		206		180

NEWCASTLE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 3.

inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 2 to 3 6
Prime large 2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto 3 8 to 3 10
Prime small 2 2 to 2 4	Veal 3 8 to 4 6
Large Pork 3 4 to 4 0	Small Pork 4 2 to 4 10
	Lamb .. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—We have very little change to report in the position of the seed trade. The transactions were on a strictly retail scale; no alteration worth naming occurred in quotations. Canaryseed scarcely sold so well as on this day so-nigh; mustard a trifle better, whilst rapeseed and new winter tares may be considered to have brought exactly the same terms as on this day week.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We have no alteration of importance to notice in the state of business. The sales of Irish butter last week were few, and devoid of interest, chiefly in consequence of the intense heat of the weather, and the large arrivals of foreign, mostly in bad condition. Some trifling sales were made in Irish, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. reduction. Foreign was in dull sale and cheaper. In English butter we note a slow trade at former prices, with a good supply. Dorset, 92s. to 96s.; Devon, 88s. to 92s. per cwt.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per doz. lbs. Singed sweet sizeable bacon was in demand at 2s. per cwt. advance, and there was a steady sale for other kinds, of prime quality, according to size, condition, &c., at prices varying from 50 to 62s. per cwt. Bale and tierce middles in short supply and more sought after. Hams without alteration. Lard, bladdered, more in demand, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Eggs slightly improved in sale and price. In cheese no alteration, but there is an inclination upwards of all sorts.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8 1/2d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7 1/2d. per 4lbs. loaf.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 817 bales: of which 297 were from Germany, 330 from Russia, and 200 from Mazatlan. The public sales have too recently concluded to allow of any alteration being noted in the position of the market for wool. The prices, during the last week, rallied 2d. per lb. on the depressed descriptions.—LEED

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPLENDID DINNER SHERRY, 21s. per Dozen.

TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED OLD GINGER
WINE, 18s. per Dozen, recommended by the Faculty for
Spasms, &c. At this season the most refreshing beverage, with
cold spring water.—Agents appointed.

JOHN EDWARDS, 39, Holborn-hill.

VICKERS'S CURACAO PUNCH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL LIQUEUR stands pre-
eminent as a finished specimen of what Punch should be. It
is in a high state of concentration; and when diluted, presents to
the connoisseur in tangible reality, that which before existed but in
imagination.

That truly valuable stomachic, JAMAICA GINGER, is also most
successfully combined with other wholesome ingredients; and in-
troduced as a delicious Liqueur, known as, ORANGE GIN-
GERETTE; and, in a stronger form (as an anti-spasmodic), under
the style of GINGER BRANDY. These, as well as the eximious
IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA, may be obtained at all the
Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

In order more effectually to protect the quality, and to present
them to the consumer in a convenient form, these Liqueurs are bot-
tled, sealed, and labelled by the Distillers.

JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON.

N.B.—The Curacao Punch and Orange Gingerette will be found
admirable adjuncts to Sodawater.

Distillery—Stoney-street, Borough-market, London.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and
injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted
by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless

ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-
Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of
metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beauti-
ful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in
appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect
sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by
which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—
resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured
into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks.....	s. d. 16 6 doz	s. d. 21 0 doz	s. d. 30 0 per doz	s. d. 35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Tea Spoons.....	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Salt Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 gilt	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Egg Spoons.....	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons.....	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons.....	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles.....	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles.....	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters.....	3 6 ea	5 0 each	5 6 each
Sugar Tongs.....	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives.....	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives.....	1 9	2 0

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and War- ranted Steel Blades.....	s. d. 22 6 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz
Dessert ditto, to match.....	18 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair
Carver and Fork.....	8 6 ..	8 6 ..	8 6 ..

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is
peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold
than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he
wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he
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